



# THE SUNDAY TIMES

## WS DIGEST

10 OCTOBER 1971

### 'Ecoat' boys in ice drugs probe

18s, all aged 16 or 17, have been sent to Christ's Hospital, the famous "School" near Horsham, Sussex, for a police investigation into drug-taking, cannabis and LSD. No police action is contemplated, but Master, Mr David Newson, said that the boys have been suspended to look into the whole question of some said that the School's investigation had not been completed, "but it is a problem of this term, resulting from attending pop festivals, where they are particularly vulnerable and at risk, while they are under 18. Two of the boys are understood to be members of the First Rugby XV at the school, but 80 boarders.

### h control at n of a tap'

EN in New York are at present trying to make a remarkable contraceptive device—a tiny T-shaped device fitted into the sperm duct which is severed in vasectomy. Other still at an early stage of development include metal clips for the sperm, inflatable plugs to block the flow of and a series of beads inserted in the to achieve the same effect.—Bryan

### ng Turks to die

KATA military court yesterday sentenced 8 Left-wing extremists to death for kidnapping of American servicemen, soldiers and bombings. Three others got five-year sentences and three were freed. The trial was the first since law authorities started to crack down Left-wing after the kidnap-murder of Israeli diplomat in May.

### Colonel's plot fails

ARGENTINE troops yesterday staged a "Colonel's rebellion" in the quiet town of Azul aimed at deposing President Alejandro Lanusse. The rebellion by Colonel Carlos Garcia in protest at the President's plan to return to constitutional rule, with free elections in March, 1973. The revolt fizzled out as 10,000 armoured troops converged and called on the rebels to surrender in a useless and fratricidal clash.—Reuter.

### the water' call

IN DEVON and Guernsey were yesterday that water supplies may be rationed if the present drought continues. In Devon, the Water Board Director Robert Harding, commented wryly: "I'm running buckets at the moment, but we've got a long time to recover from the period of summer-drought. The water is very depressing." And in Guernsey, Government Leader Sir William Waldegrave said the Island's flower and tomato industries face "severe financial

### to missing girl

WERE this weekend working on a lead to the disappearance of 20-year-old Ann Ballinger of Epsom, Surrey, not been seen since she left a youth club on the edge of Dursley in July. A killer found at the roadside near Cornwall has been identified as being to her and police are now satisfied that she safely completed her walk across the road and was hitchhiking towards Cornwall when she disappeared.

### Russell recovers

SELL of Liverpool, 73, a leading of the Nuremberg trials and author of "The Swastika," was reported to be out of danger in hospital after a serious car accident on Friday in France, in which his wife was

—Reuter

### Calcutta

QUDAT detectives arrested the cast of the controversial sex review "Oh!" at the end of its Australian premiership last night. The six men and women were charged with indecent and offensive behaviour, and freed on £23 each. The show had been put on an audience of 60 at a converted hall in defiance of a State government

### blast injures nine

PEOPLE, including four children and men, were injured yesterday as an explosion ripped through an oil plant at Glasgow's King George V Pier, tearing up 100 yards of quayside and blasting manhole covers across the river.

### Art at golf match

people were hurt badly when a golfer, 200 people collapsed at the golf course, Surrey, during the Piccadilly World Matchplay, won by Gary Player. People had broken legs.

Match report, page 29

### In bo Hirohito

NG JAPANESE flags were hurled at Hirohito's car and he was pelted with stones at with shouts of "murderer" as he drove through Amsterdam yesterday in most hostile reception so far on his European tour.—Reuter.

### US drug hauls

AN customs officials yesterday seized and cocaine valued at \$9 million in the frames of four paintings in Buenos Aires, and in Miami, Florida, seized heroin worth \$12 million.—Reuter

French heroin haul—page 2

### for body goes on

RS were still trying yesterday to the body of British tourist found in Robert Wilkinson, who fell 100ft east at Jos, Nigeria, when attacked by a gang while scaling the 1,000ft high rock 12 days ago. Protective clothing taken to Jos, 400 miles from Lagos, in a refinery at Port Harcourt.

## IRA TRAINS GIRLS TO USE GUNS IN BELFAST

KELVIN BRODIE



This picture by Kelvin Brodie was taken in the Catholic Falls Road area of Belfast last week. He was able to photograph young women in Cumann na mBan, the women's section of the IRA, being trained to use powerful guns. The three women, who describe themselves as members of the Official Wing, agreed for the first time to be photographed with their

instructor and the array of non-standard arms now at their disposal. These include a French 303 calibre rifle, a Belgian FN 7.62, a light quick-firing rifle of the Sten type, and .45 pistols. Originally more women were to have been at the meeting. But the others, it was claimed, were that night involved in "setting up" defences in another part of the city. The women emphasised their membership of the Official rather than the undisciplined Provisional Wing, and said "they attack soldiers only if they are causing unnecessary disturbance or grief" in a Catholic area. Two women are now in jail for agitating on behalf of the IRA.

## Belfast IRA leader arrested in army swoop

By John Fielding, Belfast

ONE of the top men in the Army's most-wanted list, and the Number Two in the official IRA command in Belfast was picked up in the city yesterday when a motor car tried to slip through a road block. The man, James Sullivan, was in the car with two others when soldiers forced it to stop.

Sullivan's arrest will give a considerable boost to the morale of the security forces and the Government. About 20 other men were picked up during last week, bringing the number held under detention orders to 250.

Despite the introduction of internment, which has persuaded many of the official IRA command to cross the border south, Sullivan has never moved far from his Leeson Street home, in Belfast's Lower Falls. After leaving his home in Leeson Street shortly after midnight with two companions Sullivan headed in a car towards the city centre. At College Street, within half a mile of his safe house, the men met a road block manned by the 1st Battalion Parachute Regiment.

Those arrested have not been identified, neither would the security authorities confirm Sullivan's arrest, but sources in the Lower Falls area insisted that Sullivan had been taken at the road block.

As a propaganda coup, Sullivan's capture is undoubtedly the biggest success the security forces have had since internment though in terms of the present violence, Sullivan and the official IRA are practically irrelevant. The leadership of the gunmen—the Provisional wing of the IRA—remain at large.

James "Jimmy" Sullivan, aged about 40, a joiner, married with three children, is still the best-known IRA man in the North. The change will be announced this week.

The immigrants affected will be those classed as "non-patriots" under the Bill—citizens of Commonwealth or other countries who cannot prove that at least one of their parents was a United Kingdom citizen. The Immigration Bill, due for its final reading in the Lords later this month, provides that a quota of non-patriots will be allowed to work permits to come to Britain for four years, and they must register on arrival and each year thereafter. After four years they may apply for citizenship.

When the requirement to register at police stations was first announced, immigrant and civil liberties leaders told Mr Maudling that people entering the country under the work-permit system would as a result not see Britain in its best light. Permission to enter was based on job availability and not law enforcement, it was argued, and therefore the Department of Employment, which will allocate the work permits, were the best monitors of the new system.

It was argued too, that coloured non-patriots would feel obliged to carry their passports at all times in case the police wanted to check on their right to be in the country. Then coloured people already here would feel they had to carry their passports to prove their right of settlement. A feeling would grow, whether justified or not, that Britain had laws akin to South Africa's notorious pass laws.

One is phenylketonuria for which

to a balt. Sullivan made a dash to some nearby houses but as he was running his wig fell off. He was recognised and held. Later, after questioning by British military intelligence, he and his companions were handed over to the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

A second coup for the army came in the predominantly Catholic Andersonstown area of the city just before dawn. A unit from the 25th Light Artillery Regiment on a house-to-house search in Riverdale Gardens found two more men from the wanted list. They were later handed over to the RUC.

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main leadership, led by Cathal Goulding has its HQ in Dublin.

In 1969, when British troops went into action in the province, Sullivan was chairman of the Central Citizens' Defence Committee, the Republican but non-violent grassroots organisation in Belfast.

In this role, he played a major part in the Army's early endeavours to "talk down" the Catholic barricades. He was even— to the Protestants' fury—televised talking in the street with the new Ulster police chief installed at Westminster's insistence, Sir Arthur Young.

The degree of support Sullivan has in his community of the Lower Falls may be judged from the fact that he has continued to live in Leeson Street merely moving to a new house at the other end. The officials' leader in Belfast, Billy McMillen, remains unaptured.

In an effort to provide water for the 4,000 families in the Whitecross-Ballymurphy area cut-off after an explosion at a pumping station, the authorities were yesterday preparing to send in a water tanker. "But if it is interfered with in any way, no more will be sent," said Dr Norman Agnew, chief executive of the water commissioners.

## Repairing the human cell

By Bryan Silcock

most babies born in Britain are now automatically tested at birth.

In phenylketonuria the ability to metabolise a constituent of most proteins is lost. If undetected it can lead to severe mental retardation. Equally minor genetic defects are responsible for haemophilia, in which a substance needed for normal blood clotting is missing, sickle cell anaemia, and cystic fibrosis.

The views of another Nobel laureate, Sir Macfarlane Burnett of Australia, show vividly just how startling and unexpected the report is. "It has been suggested," he wrote in a recently published book (extracts appeared in *The Sunday Times*), "that a normal gene could be incorporated into a virus, and that the virus could then be injected into someone with an abnormal genetic endowment.

There are dozens of congenital diseases caused by small defects in people's genetic make-up which might be treated along these lines. One is phenylketonuria for which

it is proposed that the virus will

infect the abnormal cells without destroying them and will in the course of the infection leave the normal gene behind. The cells, with their new normal gene, will then be able to function normally.

"I am willing to state that the chance of doing this will remain infinitely small to the last syllable recorded time."

Yet this is, to all intents and purposes, exactly what Dr Carl C. Merrill, Mark R. Geier and John C. Petricciani of the National Institutes of Health have apparently done.

But an editorial in *Nature* sounds a note of caution, which will be echoed by sceptical biologists the world over. The claim, *Nature* points out, "is little short of revolutionary. It is inevitable therefore, that virtually all readers, having seen the title of this report, will probably find their minds flooding with a prior scepticism and prejudice as they begin to read the text."

"And as Merrill and his colleagues no doubt realise and must accept, everybody will be out to find flaws in their work... Merrill's group have thrown down the gauntlet; those biologists, who through intuition or prejudice disbelieve these results, know how they can accept the challenge."

Continued on page 2



BLACK  
AFRICA  
WHITE  
AFRICA  
Cut-out and  
keep guide to  
the new  
countries,  
rulers & 260  
million people

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EARTH

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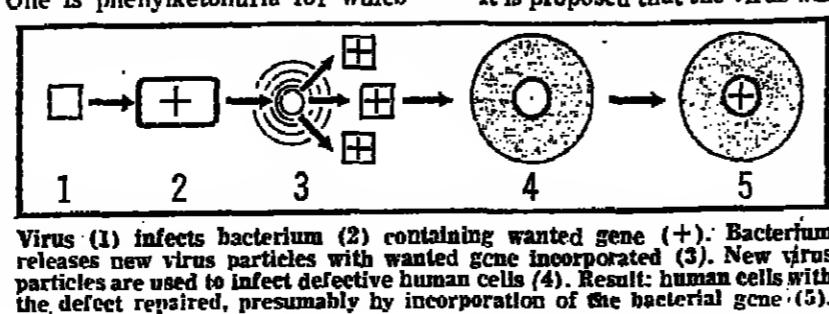
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Fur Shows

From tomorrow Monday October 11th until Friday October 22nd there will be special shows daily at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. including Saturday October 16th. Also there will be informal modelling throughout the day. No tickets required. Fur Saloon, First Floor.

Harrods

Knightsbridge SW1 01-7301234



Virus (1) infects bacterium (2) containing wanted gene (+). Bacterium releases new virus particles with wanted gene incorporated (3). New virus particles are used to infect defective human cells (4). Result: human cells with the defect repaired, presumably by incorporation of the bacterial gene (5).

# Britain goes VAT in 1973; how will it affect you?

Value added tax or VAT becomes part of everyday life in Britain in April 1973. How well do you understand it? And how will it affect you? If you run any kind of business, whether you're a shopkeeper, factory owner, or solicitor - you will be accounting for VAT, collecting it, paying it.

'Value added tax' was prepared by National Economic Development Office staff after a close look at the way the tax has worked in Europe, and following a large scale industrial inquiry in Britain.

Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office 'Value added tax' costs £1 or by post £1.04. Copies can be obtained from your nearest Government bookshop or through booksellers.



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The La Ronde magazine system, developed by Hanimex, makes things a lot easier for you.

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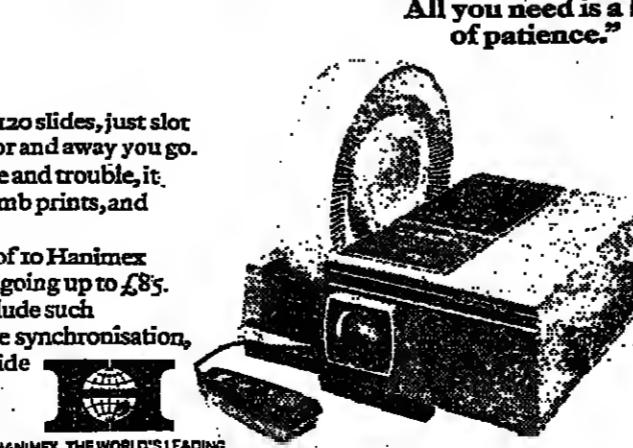
instead of a slide box.

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The La Ronde 2000F shown here costs £99.95 (retail) including 200 watt lamp, 120 rotary slide magazine and unique single slide editor.

For a brochure on the complete range of Hanimex projectors please write to Hanimex, 15-24 Great Dover Street, London, S.E.1. Or ask your local photo dealer for a demonstration.

# Corrosion riddle of Vanguard crash

By Tony Dowe

AN EXPLOSION caused by structural failure in the rear of Vanguard Etch Charlie has been established as the reason for the BEA crash in Belgium a week ago, in which all 83 people on board died.

The rear bulkhead, separating the pressurised passenger cabin from the unpressurised tail end of the aircraft, collapsed because of corrosion. The effect, according to one airline safety expert yesterday, is like "unwrapping a bottle of champagne." The air bursts out of the passenger cabin with a bang, bringing passengers and luggage with it and wrecking the controls and electrical systems at the back of the aircraft.

The accident inspectors, who have been combing the wreckage all week, believe the explosion may not have cut all the flying controls immediately. The pilot, Captain Ed Prokes, may have had time to save the passengers and the aircraft for one or two minutes. But as he came down quickly



Remains of the crashed Vanguard: corrosion in the wreckage

the theory is that spillage from the toilets, which are positioned up against the bulkhead, may have seeped into the metal and gradually corroded it over the years.

It is quite possible that corrosion deep inside the bulkhead could have gone undetected during maintenance and overhauls.

The future of the Vanguard

depends on the commission's findings. If corrosion is a general fault, Vanguards will have to be

grounded for expensive repairs which may not be worthwhile on a fairly old aircraft. BEA, which has already converted eight of the airliners to freighters, may decide to speed up the conversion programme for the remaining nine, eliminating the corrosion problem as they do the work. For the moment, all Vanguards have been restricted to a height of 10,000 ft - the highest they can go without pressurisation.

The story of what happened to flight 703 from London Heathrow to Salzburg has emerged amazingly quickly from the sheltered wreckage. The accident was most unusual - only about one in 12 of all airline accidents occur at normal cruising height and these are usually the most difficult types of accident to solve.

Some of these accidents - a mid-air collision, engine disintegration or a major fire - were quickly ruled out by the evidence on the spot. And three vital clues led the investigators to the answer.

The flight recorder was discovered within minutes of the arrival of the British team of in-

vestigators last Saturday. Sunday it had been analysed in Britain and found to have stopped several minutes before the crash. Clearly something had happened, but it had not been a total failure since the pilot managed to put out a Mayday call after the recorder had stopped. The metal rods which are used to rudder the recorder for this would not have been affected.

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arrival of the British team of in-

severe corrosion.

## Incomes policy call by 12 Tories

THE GOVERNMENT was urged yesterday by a group of Tory MPs and economists to drop its hostility towards an incomes policy. Otherwise, they argued, Britain would be plagued once more by the familiar round of balance-of-payments troubles.

"There is as yet no sign that the Government has evolved a method for ensuring sustained growth," said a statement issued by the group. It is led by Nicholas Scott, MP for Paddington South, and Professor Douglas Hague, of the Manchester Business School, and includes 11 other Conservative backbenchers.

They do not actually use the phrase "incomes policy," but their proposals will leave Mr Heath in no doubt that this is what they want. A pay ceiling, in percentage terms, would hopefully be agreed with the unions in return for protection against cost-of-living increases. Pay claims that would break this ceiling could be held up by law.

The Government's Office of Manpower Economics would then take over and study such pay claims - just as the Prices and Incomes Board did before it was axed by the Conservative Government. The proposals, therefore, clash sharply with Mr Heath's views on compulsion.

The statement, issued under the auspices of PEST, a Tory pressure group - says: "Inflation must be curbed if we are to avoid balance-of-payments difficulties within two years."

## Labour Market-mer seek Heath's help

LEADING Europeans in the Parliamentary Labour Party are urging the Government to try to avoid a showdown in the Commons when the historic vote on British membership of the Common Market is taken on October 28, writes James Margach.

They want Mr Heath to offer a non-partisan motion that would enable Labour MPs to vote with the Conservative Government.

There is no suggestion that Mr Roy Jenkins, Labour's deputy leader and the most fervent pro-Market advocate, has been involved in these moves. The MPs have acted independently in the hope of warding off a tough pro-Government motion that would throw Labour's Market supporters into the hard-core anti-Market lobby.

Mr Heath is in no hurry to respond to such appeals for help. A hard-line motion, making the Market a question of confidence in the Government, would have its use as a way of putting pressure on Tory MPs who oppose

the Market. Mr Heath has insisted he wants to go Europe on a Conservative

A motion seeking Co approval for the Market principle and avoiding the contentious question of confirming the Conservative Govt would be welcomed by instance, Mr Douglas Hogg, chairman of the Parliamentary party, and Mr Bob Innes, Opposition Chief Whip, pro-Market and the figures in search of a satis

internal crisis.

Until the Prime Minister's Cabinet decide on the terms of their Market motion on October 28, both the Cabinet and the Parliamentary Labour Party - the first meet on Wednesday - are waiting anxiously to see whether Mr Heath is to throw out life-lines to Market supporters on the benches.

## French heroin arrests

A FRENCH film producer and a Paris racehorse owner have been arrested in connection with the seizure by French anti-heroin police of the biggest haul of hard drugs ever made in France - more than a hundredweight of heroin found in a Volkswagen in a Paris suburb this week, writes Antony Terry.

The arrested men are Andre Labay, aged 50, who financed a number of films in French studios and who owns a

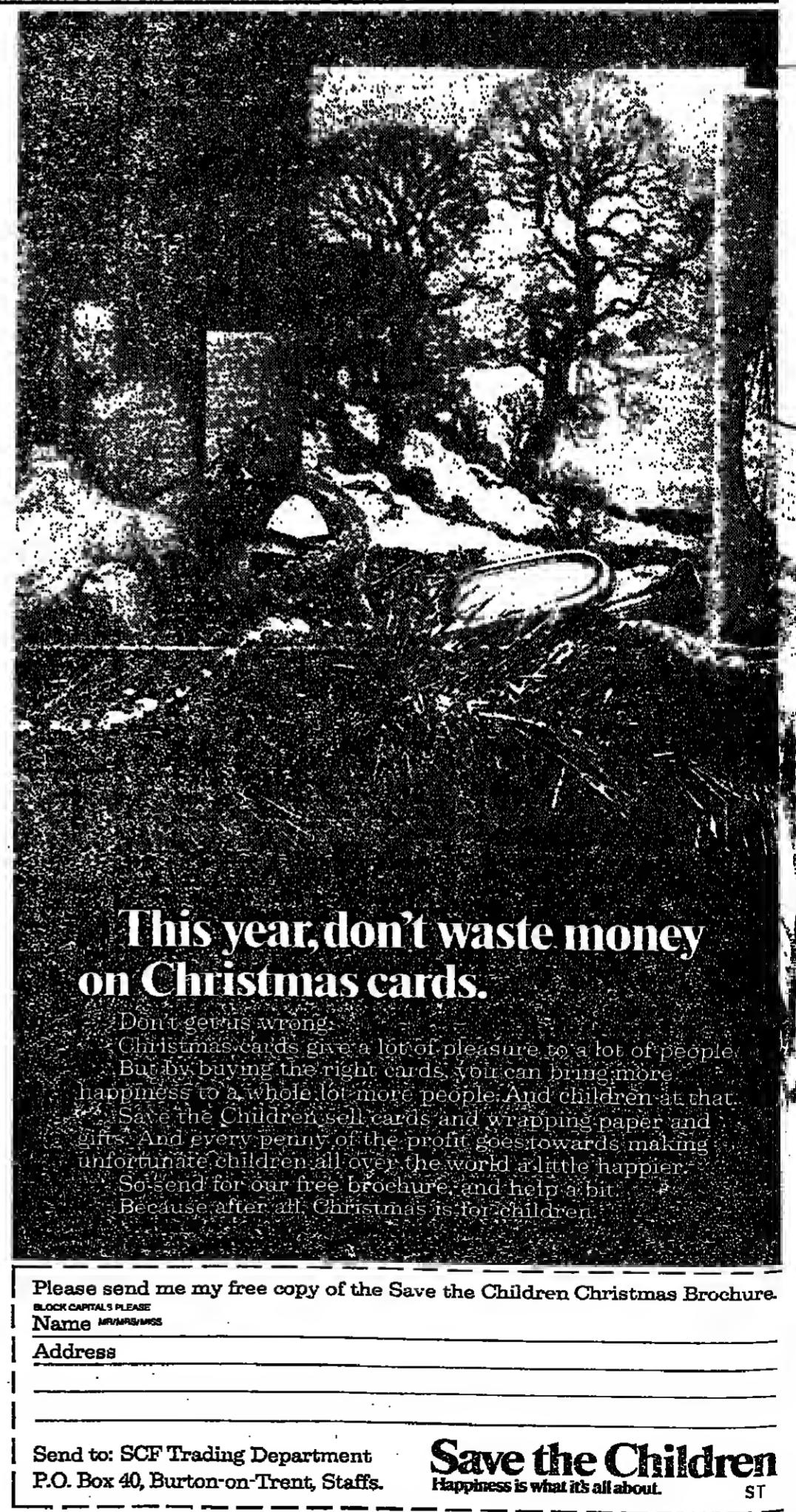
factory in Port au

Haiti, and Andre Lejeune, known figure at Vincennes track. Labay is said to have

police that he was paid £45,000 to smuggle the US in a car.

Police say the heroin was

inside suitcases in Labay's car after they shadowed him from the centre of Paris home in the suburbs.



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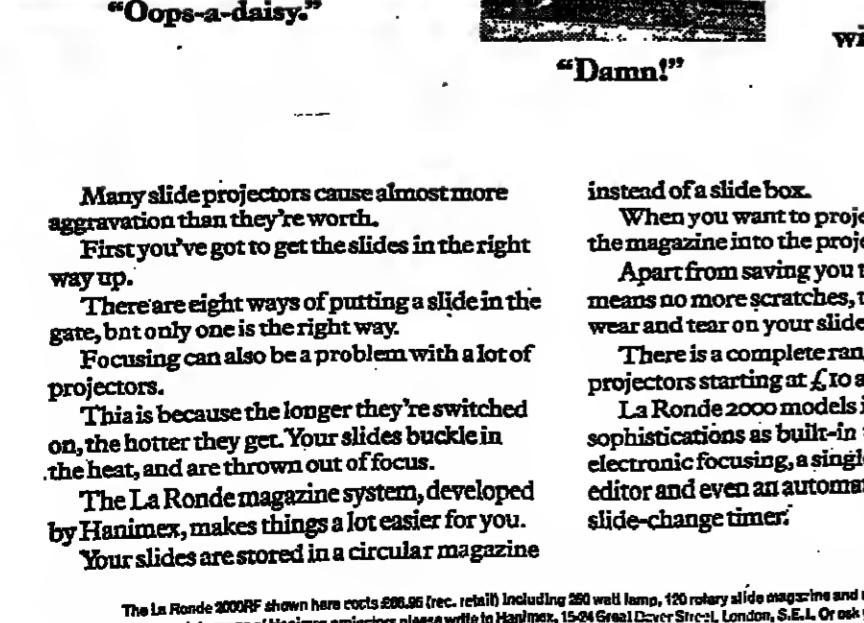
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again,  
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use blow  
350

Alex Finer

Mediterranean cruise  
for 350 Britons due  
to Genoa on Tuesday  
cancelled. Some of the  
Britons got the bad news  
now. Those who have  
been doubly angry about  
the experience because the  
Britons have an "on again,  
off again" affair.

They were booked by  
agents of London to make  
a 14,978-ton  
cruise which was built  
years ago as an aircraft  
carrier. He had mechanical  
trouble much of the summer,  
but is still remaining.

Cosmos Tours  
had reached an agree-  
ment with Costa Line to make

the plan to take

our passengers to

Costa Line on their

fact, a first batch of

clients are now

on a cruise in the

Friday the Cosmos firm

the Costa Line's

officials could not operate

the cruise. The pas-

senger, Mr. W. J. D. B.

of Cornwall said: "My wife and I booked

with Costa in February.

Last week heard that this had

been cancelled and were offered

an alternative cruise.

He added: "Cosmos

were doing us a

refunding our money."

Costs varied from £49 to

£55. Cosmos Tours and

£55, which owns the

were accusing each

being responsible for

the cancellation. A spokesman

for the Costa Line said:

"Cosmos

have terms with us

that Cosmos could

were agreed and work

with Costa Line told us

they could not operate

Costa Line was not

for further comment

Tours tried to reach

passengers as possible by

Friday night. Letters

refunds will reach

tomorrow. And a

100 passengers booked

trips will also receive

£50," said Mr. Bament.

been a bad season for

ours and Sovereign

joint owners of the

Galaxy Queen

laid out well over £1

refunds and in refunds,

for sale.

e-wheeler's

new deal

Central London was

yesterday as 30 bandi-

vers demanding a new

their much-criticised

free-wheel carriages to

owing Street.

ended in a petition de-

be right to a small car

the State-provided in-

ages, an immediate in-

the £5 annual petrol

a vehicle maintenance

Mr. Heath has agreed

deputation to discuss

drivers' plight.

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A helping hand with a tuba as two young contestants in the World Brass Band championships make for the Albert Hall yesterday. Later Great Universal Stores (Footwear) band from Kettering emerged as the world's top brass

## Second-hand car loophole reopened

CAR RACKETEERS who sell dangerous, rebuilt vehicles to unsuspecting customers can look forward to richer pickings in future. A four-year voluntary scheme to outlaw these potential death-traps has been abandoned by the British Insurance Association and the Department of the Environment.

But not only was there no public announcement when the scheme was suspended a month ago; the motoring organisations were not told about it either. The RAC says: "This will have the effect of reviving the operations of shady repairers who rebuild cars which have been damaged beyond an acceptable repair standard."

The scheme to keep the roads free of resurrected write-offs was simple. When an insurance company judged a car to be a complete write-off, it would send the registration book to the licensing authority to be stamped "seriously damaged vehicle insurance total loss payment".

A car with an unendorsed log-book can fetch a fairly high price

Handling for the thinking businessman:  
**YIELD**



**Isn't it time you abolished capital punishment?**

Undoubtedly, you could think of lots of things to do with your capital, other than tying it up in handling equipment.

Or could you?

Handling costs could easily be accounting for about 30% of your manufacturing costs. So isn't handling something to be invested in very, very carefully?

Look at it two ways: when you purchase lift trucks outright, then you'll want a high yield in terms of truck performance and reliability. Otherwise the capital you invest comes in for a fair amount of punishment.

The other way to look at the situation is to look into leasing or renting your new lift trucks. This way you abolish the idea of punishing capital because you don't spend even a penny of it.

With the Lancer Boss range of lift trucks (the largest in the world) we'll give you trucks that really perform. That 30% could come down a few points.

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Company \_\_\_\_\_

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Banned: Alec Nove (left), David Seniur. Expelled Ann Lewis

Embassy officials here privately agree that, all told, the Soviet reaction was more restrained than they had anticipated. They voiced relief that the tension and cliff-hanging of the last two weeks was now over.

Other Britons on the banned list are:

Harold Formstone, former Second Secretary (commercial) at the Moscow Embassy, now working for the Department of Trade and Industry in London, in the export planning and development division concerned with trade promotion overseas. He was at the British Exhibition in Leningrad last week, but arrived back a few days before the Soviet announcement.

Dr Eric Alexander, 55, former Scientific Counsellor at the Embassy, who had previously been with the Admiralty.

Mr Alan Rothnie, 51, Commercial Counsellor from 1965-68, now British Consul-General in Chicago.

Mr Robert Longmire, former First Secretary and head of the Russian Secretariat, now in the Foreign Office Research Department.

Mr Brian Sparrow, former Commercial Second Secretary, now in the FO's East European Soviet Department.

Mr Geoffrey Murrell, one-time Second Secretary in the Russian Secretariat.

Mr Ray Hinchings, another former member of the Secretariat.

Dr David Senior, of Amersham, Bucks, an electronics engineer who was Scientific Attaché—the first from a Western country to be posted to the Soviet Union.

Wynne trial in Moscow in 1967, he was alleged to belong to a "spy network".

Mr John Scott, former member of the Secretariat.

Professor Alec Nove, 55, who holds the chair in international economic studies at Glasgow University. Born in Leningrad, he came to Britain as a child and, after a civil service career, was seconded to the Moscow Embassy for just six months in 1956.

# Crunch up the crisps and check out.



Rome, as the classical scholars amongst you are doubtless aware, was not constructed in twenty-four hours.

Similarly, it may be some little time before KlosterPrinz—that deliciously crisp, slightly dry Moselle, that Prince of Piesporters, that perfect compliment to any meal—is available in every fine restaurant in the land.

What can you do to help? Simply this. Walk into any restaurant, ask to see the wine-list before you look at the menu, and if there's no sign of KlosterPrinz, summon up the sort of resonance employed by Sir Laurence in the address before Agincourt and say: "What's this? No KlosterPrinz? Has everybody gone mad?"

Then, while minds are boggling all around you, crunch up the crisps and check out. Now, some of you may well regard this as an odd way for the British to behave.

But that really depends on whether you believe in the end justifying the means. A point on which KlosterPrinz connoisseurs would be quick to give reassurance: it's well worth fighting for.



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## Tories will clash on law and order

**GRASSROOTS** Tories who want tougher penalties for violent criminals will put powerful pressure on the Government, and especially the Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, at the Brighton conference this week, writes James Langford. They want reforms in the criminal code which will ensure longer sentences for the worst types of murder.

The opening session on Wednesday morning, devoted to Freedom under the Law—the new title for the old Law and Order issue—will bring a collision between a large mass of the 5,000 delegates and Mr Maudling, who is regarded by many Tories as being too "liberal" and "soft" over our murder laws and the punishment of violent offenders. There are 50 motions on the agenda, most of them demanding a much tougher line by the Home Secretary, the judiciary and the police.

Central to the showdown will be the demand made by the group of Conservative lawyers which recommends in a report this week-end that trial judges should have the power to sentence murderers to a specific number of years, which would replace the present system of "life" sentences which often means that murderers are released after nine years or so.

At this week's party conference, Mr Edward Gardner, MP, QC, chairman of the lawyers' group, will press the demand for a one-clause amendment of the present Homicide Act requiring judges to sentence convicted murderers to the number of years the bench decides is appropriate, instead of leaving it to the Home Office, in consultation with the Parole Board, to release them from prison. In some cases murderers serve shorter prison sentences than those convicted of manslaughter.

Mr Gardner and his group will have the support of the majority of the conference in their demand, too, that criminals convicted of persistent violent crimes should receive the maximum sentence.

Mr Maudling, under this mounting pressure from the constituents, will stress that he is awaiting the report from the Criminal Law Revision Committee now studying the case for reviewing the present sentence procedure for murderers, and will be ready to consider major reforms on the recommendations made. He is also likely to look forward to the important reforms coming in the legislation he is drafting for the reform of the criminal law, when one of his main proposals will be to compel those convicted of violent crime to make restitution to their victims.

## Hospital alert for thief

Nurses and other staff of three London hospitals—University College, Middlesex and Royal Free—have been warned to look out for a tall, young "foreign-looking" man who for the past six months has been riding patients' handbags.

He has got away with at least 70 purses and 30 cheque books. If cornered he fights his way out. Three assaults on nurses in University College Hospital have been reported in the last month.

## Lady Fleming

The Greek Justice Ministry yesterday sent two professors of medicine to examine Greek-born Lady Fleming in jail, and prepare a full report on her condition. Lady Fleming, aged 62, suffers from diabetes and a chronic abdominal condition.

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and MP for Aldershot, has now written to Sir Harry to fix a date.

Mr Critchley, whose opinion of television was understandably influenced by a long spell of enforced viewing as television critic of The Times, is a leading advocate of the Broadcasting Council idea. He argues that such a Council would improve what he believes to be the unsatisfactory relationship between the BBC and Parliament in other words, it would subordinate broadcasters to a law.

The idea can hardly fail to win the approval and the strength of backbench opinion in its favour. He will certainly now do what he might otherwise have avoided doing—include the whole question among matters to be looked at by the body

which must be appointed within the lifetime of this Government to consider the shape of British broadcasting after 1976. In expectation of this review, pressure for a Broadcasting Council will persist and strengthen. On the Labour side two former television producers are active—Mr Jack Ashley, ex-BBC, and Mr Phillip Whitehead, ex-ITV.

"**CONTROL** Censorship. Suppression. However the words are packaged in the clamour for a Broadcasting Council, those are the ones built into the argument."

That is the BBC's over-reaction against a Council, as voiced last week by the Chairman of Governors, Lord Hill. On this view, the matters of which Conservative MPs or Mr Whitehead complain are matters of taste and opinion. The BBC believes that control of such questions is central to the function of its Governors. If they lose it, the whole Corporation surrenders authority and responsibility to outsiders. The matters which the Parker Commission is to examine will be matters of fact, and nothing else.

But there are more important, covertly expressed objections to a Broadcasting Council. It would not be quite like the Press Council, the partial often put forward—the body which newspapers at first tried to head off with a pat of their own, and now find innocuous and even helpful. A bad report from the Press Council is published, faces

the Governors' ire.

The Governors tell gratefully on the plan, and the three just

are red, and that is the end of it.

# Has Lord Hill got it wrong?

John Whale tells the intriguing story behind the BBC's Just Men—and why the Complaints Commission may open the way to Parliamentary control of broadcasting

men were duly recruited: figures so immensely senior, in past offices held (Lord Chief Justice, Speaker of the Commons, Ombudsman) as well as in years, that even the loftiest BBC man could not take their rebukes amiss, or so it was hoped. They were shown their brief—Lord Parker "clarified the English a little—and the whole scheme was given the Board's final seal of approval at the end of last

been on the Board of throughout the scheme, and he now gave a of its genesis substantia ent from the Chairman. Almost as bad, a few members of the BBC st with his reading: "A in the wrong direction and the fears that the English would be reflected in broadcas One prominent telescop dismissed the three j as "illiterate in broad dealing with matters not questions of fact but about the way a medium is used; and they won't take the writers, the repo producers." (The Cor constitution says neither they will not;

TRUE TO FORM, the den Television Authority trodden very much the and had very little of mud stuck to it. The Aut was caught short in of timine. It had not announced its own complicit machinery until it had given the BBC a political advantage. It had Conservative ob saying that its new four members committee will allowed to promote no of taste, but because committee remains in the I.T.A.'s depa already—the Authority nothing away in sovereignty. No, dams cedars are set up.

Both the BBC and already totally in the men's hands. Under Licence and Agreement Television Act, the Gc has the power to com either to broadcast or film broadcasting wh likes. In fact that power virtually unused, except time J. B. Priestley, most successful World broadcaster, was more kept out of the stud Churchill's Government pion of Left-wing via Dr Charles Hill still ru his reassuring way as Doctor.

The consternation was profound. Attempts were made by Hugh's part at having been hoisted upstairs by Charlie two years before, or that he had felt so strongly he should have stayed and fought the decision instead of going off to run the family brewery or see a hook of his being televised by Thames. The fact remained that he had

as well as right, is as irreversible decline.

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# He in four tons of cream is it off

Bryan Silcock

of bacterial contamination enough to constitute a health hazard was found one in four of 2,500 cream tested in Britain, says a report by the Ministry of Public Health.

The report urges tighter control of cream production and the Ministry of Agriculture is reconsidering its code of practice for producers, but there will still be no mandatory licensing system with legal or compulsory standards for bacterial content.

When cream is contaminated, the consumer has no guarantee of the contamination, long ago as 1958 a minister with laboratory work found most cream on the market to be of poor bacteriological quality when it had been pasteurised in the bottle.

Mr. Kenneth Tyler, then general secretary of the Association of Health Inspectors, said: "There are no regulations requiring cream to be pasteurised in this way and no standards for contamination."

The working party was joined by another, whose report was recently in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, that more than 40 per cent of more than 5,000 samples gave unsatisfactory results when tested. Of these, 10 per cent contained *Escherichia coli* — evidence of faecal contamination.

It was like this, even in heated samples, "must indicate inadequate heating, unsterile equipment, isolation from the environment, unsatisfactory conditions of food distribution, or a combination of these," says the report.

It was also found that more cream (11 on cartons in 1968) and cheeses are being consumed, there are "few incidents of poisoning associated with it."

The Ministry issued a circular for cream producers which stressed the importance of heat treatment and the prevention of contamination.

But the code is purely voluntary and, collected by the latest party had not been heat-treated.

Report makes several recommendations. They include a voluntary screening test "as a way of strengthening the code of practice."

The report is particularly about one section of the code which, it says, "sets a number of spoliotments destroying its merit."



## Oedipus gets a news complex

CLEARLY, Oedipus was a man who had problems: a nasty start in life, abandoned on Mount Cithaeron by his father, the king of Thebes; a lot of adolescent worry about his future, even after he'd obviously enjoyed great and good fortune by being plucked from death on the mountainside by a passing shepherd who then got him nicely settled in with the King of Corinth; mysterious answers from the know-your-own-future - this - week - in - the - stars corner at Delphi; and then all

that sad business back at Thebes again with Oedipus slaying his father and marrying his mum and gouging out his eyes with a brooch when he found out. Problems, problems, problems. But not until this month did he suffer the grave indignity of being dressed in newspapers like a pie and chips. That happened 10 days

"The newspapers are votive

offerings," says James Roose-Evans, the play's 44-year-old English director. "We have this

man walk on stage with a bundle of newspapers shouting things like 'Oedipus solves Sphinx riddle, Oedipus to marry queen mother, Oedipus made king.' It's

marvellous, marvellous. Then the

citizens of Thebes rip up the newspapers and adorn their

leader."

Later on Oedipus has an egg

cracked over his head by Tiresias

the seer (left in the picture, pouring forth bad tidings). Another

marvellous moment, reckons the

director.

Roose-Evans had a Sunday

Times handy for rehearsals, a

fairly fat issue which gave plenty of body coverage. He reckons the play will use up about two dozen papers' performance. And as the production runs to nine performances a week, with a few months' run in Greece before a possible world tour, it is probably just as well that Athens publishes no fewer than eight daily newspapers.

Picture: Zoe Dominic

Story: Ian Jack

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# £100.00 a month tax-free\* cash whenever you go into hospital

**SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER**  
Only 10p covers your entire family for the first month!

Many families will have someone in hospital this year. It could be you—or a member of your family—tomorrow . . . next week . . . next month. Sad to say, despite State benefits, very few families have their incomes guaranteed during such times. And of course, all the usual household expenses still have to be paid. And National Health benefits rarely cover all these outgoings. Think . . . what would you do if you were in hospital and didn't get paid for a few months, or even a few weeks? How would your family manage? What would happen to your savings? We believe we have the answer in our EXTRA CASH PLAN that relieves you of worry when the terrible financial threats of illness or accident occur.

**Pays you £100.00 a month tax-free in cash whenever you have to stay in hospital**

What a blessing it is when you know you have £100.00 in cash coming in every month when you have to go into hospital. You get your £100.00 a month in cash—tax free\*—as long as you are confined in hospital. You are covered from the very first day for accidents and sickness—even for life, if necessary!

Now, this plan from London & Edinburgh enables you to enjoy this protection at once. The first month's cover for your entire family is just 10p. Then, you may continue at London & Edinburgh's regular rates.

**The added protection you NEED!**

All benefits of this £100.00 a month plan are paid directly to you, in cash, in addition to any Company, Union, National Health, BUPA or PPP benefits you receive. You are free to use these tax-free\* payments in any way you see fit. Private medical care, rent or mortgage repayments, to replace your savings, or to cover any other expense you can think of!

**We can never cancel your policy!**

You can rely on this wonderful protection no matter how old you become or how many times you collect from us. Your policy guarantees that we can never cancel your protection for any reason whatsoever. It is Guaranteed Renewable for Life! In addition, your rates can never be changed unless there is a general rate adjustment on all policies in this series.

And that's not all—this policy...

**PAYS £100.00 a month in cash** for each accident or illness which puts you in hospital. Cover for accidents begins at once. After your policy is in effect for 30 days, you are covered immediately for all sicknesses that originate thereafter.

**PAYS £100.00 a month in cash** regardless of age, even when you're 65 or over—and even for life. And, of course, you collect your benefits from the very first day you are in hospital, whether for sickness or accident.

**PAYS £100.00 a month in cash** if a child covered by the policy goes into hospital through injury or illness. Cover begins the very first day in hospital. And the benefits continue for as long as necessary.

**PAYS £400.00 a month in cash** in hospital when both husband and wife are in hospital at the same time for accidental injury for as long as both remain in hospital—and covers you even for life, if necessary.

**PAYS up to £1,000.00 in cash** for complete accidental loss of limbs or eyesight.

**Double Cash Accident Benefit**

If you and your insured wife are in hospital at the same time for an accident injury, this EXTRA CASH PLAN pays you an extraordinary double cash benefit. You receive not £100.00 but £200.00 a month. Your wife receives not £100.00 but £200.00 a month. That's £400.00 in cash payments every month, starting the day you enter the hospital for as long as you both remain there.

**Pays you up to £1,000.00 in cash for these accidental losses**

The accidental loss of limbs or eyesight can be terrible. But if such loss occurs any time within 90 days of the accident, you collect £500.00 for the complete loss of a hand or a foot or the sight of an eye—and £1,000.00 for loss of two limbs or the sight of both eyes.

**Waiver of premium benefit**

Should you—the policyowner—be in hospital for 8 consecutive weeks or more, this London & Edinburgh

**MONEY BACK GUARANTEE**

We will send your London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN policy by post. Examine it carefully in the privacy of your own home. Show it, if you wish, to your insurance broker, bank manager, accountant, solicitor, doctor or some other trusted adviser. If you decide, for any reason, that you don't want to continue as a member of this plan, return the policy within 15 days of the date you receive it, and we will promptly refund your money. Meanwhile, you will be fully protected while making your decision!

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Director

London & Edinburgh Life Insurance Company Ltd.

**NO SALESMAN WILL CALL—ACT NOW—THIS OFFER MAY NEVER BE REPEATED!**

- ★ Pays in cash *direct to you* at the rate of £100.00 a month for every Enrolled Member of your family who is in hospital, and covers you... for life.
- ★ Pays you again and again... the company can never cancel this policy no matter how often or how much you collect—*only you can cancel*.
- ★ Pays *in addition* to any other insurance cover you may have already—including National Health, BUPA, PPP, Company or Union benefits, or from any other private medical scheme.
- ★ Pays you direct—and you are covered from the first day you enter hospital.

**ALL AGES ELIGIBLE—EVEN IF YOU ARE OVER 65!**

**NO SALESMAN WILL CALL—ACT NOW—THIS OFFER MAY NEVER BE REPEATED!**

**EXTRA CASH PLAN** will pay all premiums that come due for you and all Enrolled Members of your family while you are confined to hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. And your protection continues just the same as if you were paying the premiums yourself. This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains in force for as long as you are in hospital.

**These are the ONLY exclusions!**

Your London & Edinburgh plan covers every kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by: war or any act of war or civil strife; any mental disease, illness or disorder; pregnancy, miscarriage or childbirth; abortion; intoxication or the influence of any narcotic unless administered on the advice of a doctor; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy... during the first 2 years only.

You may be surprised to learn that we will actually issue this policy to you even if you have a health problem right now, and even if it's a serious one. Yes, it's true! If you are sick before you take out this policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the policy has been in effect for 2 years. Meanwhile, of course, every new condition is covered.

**Fills the gap in State Benefits**

London & Edinburgh now offers you this remarkable plan that has swept the United States, because we firmly believe that the protection it offers will be equally welcomed by the British public. You can judge how popular this plan is in the United States from the fact that just one U.S. insurance company is issuing new policies at the rate of *one million* a year. That's why we are convinced, as we are sure you will be, that it really does fill the big gaps that exist in State benefits, BUPA or other private insurance schemes.

**Act now to assure the fastest possible cover**

As soon as we receive your Enrolment Form we will rush your policy to you by First Class Post. When your policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. You'll be pleasantly surprised to see there is no "small print". Show it, if you wish, to your insurance broker, bank manager, accountant, solicitor, doctor, or some other trusted adviser.

**Here are your premiums**

The following premium chart shows how little it costs after the first month to enrol yourself, your wife and any family dependants. Simply add the monthly premium which applies to each person in each age bracket and the sum is the monthly premium payable for the total cover. Naturally at these rates, we can issue only one policy in this series for each family.

Members under the age of 18 covered by their parents' or guardians' policy will be protected under their own policy (regardless of their health) when they reach 18 at the rate then in effect for their age group.

Age	Monthly Premium
0-17	£0.65
18-39	1.00
40-54	1.30
55-64	1.55
65-74	2.00
75-84	2.70
85 & Over	3.35

NOTE: The regular monthly premium shown here (for age at time of enrolment) will never increase as you pass from one age bracket to the next! Once you have enrolled in this London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN, the only way we can change your premium is if we change it for all policies in this series, it has nothing whatever to do with how much or how often you collect from us or your advancing age.

**Act NOW—“later” may be too late!**  
Just 10p covers you and your family for first month

*Time is precious!* Act quickly. (No salesman will call.) Get your Enrolment Form and only 10p into the post today—because once you suffer an accident or sickness, it's too late to buy protection at any cost. That's why we urge you to act today—before anything unexpected happens.



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## Your questions answered

about this EXTRA CASH PLAN

**Q 1. How much will I be paid when I go into hospital?**

**A** You will receive cash at the rate of £100.00 a month (£3.33 a day). And you collect in cash for an accident or illness even if you're in hospital for only one day. And benefits are paid in full for as long as you're in hospital... even for life.

**Q 2. Do you pay me in cash when my children go to hospital?**

**A** Yes we do! You collect in cash at the full monthly rate whenever any of your enrolled children (age 1 month to 17 years) go into hospital.

**Q 3. When do I start to collect hospital benefits?**

**A** This new plan covers you from the very first day for accidents. After your policy is in effect for 30 days, you are covered immediately for all sicknesses that originate thereafter—even for life, if necessary! Payments are made direct to the policyholder. Since we provide lifetime benefits, this 30 day qualifying period enables us to give you broad cover at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.

**Q 4. What if my wife and I are injured in an accident and go into hospital at the same time?**

**A** You both receive double payment if this happens. Yes, this plan pays you benefits at the rate of not £100.00, not £200.00, but £400.00 in cash every month—for as long as both of you remain in the hospital... even for life!

**Q 5. Are there any other cash benefits I can collect?**

**A** We pay you £500.00 in cash for complete loss of one hand or one foot or sight of one eye as the result of an accident, and £1,000.00 in cash for loss of both hands or both feet or sight of both eyes—even if it happens as long as 90 days after the accident.

**Q 6. Will you pay me in addition to what I receive from other health plans?**

**A** Of course we will! That's the beauty of your London & Edinburgh plan. No matter what benefits you receive from National Health or private health plans, we still pay you cash benefits at the rate of £100.00 a month— even for life. So even if other insurance has taken care of all your medical bills... you still have that tax-free\* cash income from this London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN. Isn't that a nice way to end an illness?

**Q 7. How can I use my cash benefits?**

**A** Use the money any way you choose. Use it to pay for living expenses like rent, food, clothing. Or put it in the bank to replace any income you lost during your stay in hospital. Or use it to provide the comforts and amenities in hospital such as television, private room, which are often just as important to recovery as good medical care. Remember that the money is paid to you to use as you feel best.

**Q 8. Suppose I'm in hospital for a long time and can't meet my premium payments?**

**A** If you—the policyholder—are in hospital for eight consecutive weeks or more, London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN will pay all premiums that come due for you and all Enrolled Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond this initial eight-week period. This includes all premiums—for every Enrolled Member. Even if you are in for months, a year—for life. Thanks to the Waiver of Premium feature in your policy, we pay all premiums for you as long as you are in hospital. You simply go right on collecting your full £100.00 a month cash benefits just as if you were paying the premiums yourself.

**Q 9. Now tell me, what's the "catch"—what doesn't my Policy cover?**

**A** Your policy covers everything except conditions caused by: war or any act of war or civil strife; any mental disease, illness or disorder; pregnancy, miscarriage or childbirth; abortion; intoxication or the influence of any narcotic unless administered on the advice of a doctor; any illness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy—but even this last "exclusion" is done away with after you've been a policyholder for only two years. Everything else is definitely covered.

**Q 10. Does this plan pay in any hospital?**

**A** You are covered for care in any hospital of your choice, in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the exception of non-registered nursing and convalescent homes or similar types of facilities.

**Q 11. What are the requirements to enrol in this plan?**

**A** You must not have been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance due to reasons of health; and you must fill in and post the enrolment form with your first month's premium of 10p.

**Q 12. Will you cancel my policy if I have too many claims? Or because of advanced age?**

**A** No—positively not! Only you can cancel. The Company cannot—no matter how many claims you have... how old you become... or for any other reason whatsoever. A Guaranteed Renewable-for-Life clause has been printed right in your policy, and we're bound by it.

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**Q 14. Are my benefits truly tax-free?**

**A** Yes, since the concessionary practice of the Inland Revenue is not to tax insurance benefits for up to one year of hospital confinement.

**Q 15. How do I apply?**

**A** Fill out the brief Enrolment Form and post it with just 10p for the first month's protection for your entire family.

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Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

List all family dependants to be covered under this Plan: (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)

Name (Please Print)	Relationship	Sex	Date of Birth		
Day	Month	Year			



Gerry Graham

## Timofey— Olympic winner at 91

TILOFEEV PROKOROV is 91, is described as a "self-made patriarch" has a self-made chapel and lives with a nun. And as if that isn't enough to earn him a place in the public prints, he has also played a major role in the planning of the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

When the planners began laying out the ground for the new £230 million Olympic City three years ago, they came across a curious structure built of Second World War bomb rubble. It lay plumb in the middle of the terrain south of Munich earmarked for the Olympics' show-jumping arena and headquarters. The structure looked like a Russian Orthodox chapel but the domes were beaten out of oil drums, the five Russian Orthodox crosses were cut from wooden railings, and the roof inside glittered with thousands of pieces of silver-paper from cigarette packets.

It turned out that Prokhorov had built both his chapel and a shed in which he lives with Natasha, a nun from the Caucasus, after he had paraded around the plots of dissected land on a rubbish heap which he decided to settle there nineteen years ago. That Russian custom: that makes land my own," he explained to the puzzled planners.

The disdainful description of "self-made patriarch" was purveyed by Munich's Russian Orthodox Community but, when the story of Prokhorov got around, it emerged that he was not without friends. Among them were Professor Guenter Behnisch, the architect and chief designer of Munich's vast Olympics City, and Hans Klein, the Olympics PR Chief.

Munich's evening newspaper ran a campaign to save "the Olympic Hernaut" and Prof. Behnisch agreed to move the entire show-jumping complex six miles away to Dachau, near Munich Airport, to give Prokhorov's chapel a legal place in the Olympics City's layout. As the local newspaper put it: "Tumfrey is the first winner in the 1972 Olympics."

Prokhorov and Natasha think all this is perfectly in order and quite natural. He describes his church as "Nix Orthodox, Nix Catholic, Nix Protestant, but Church for all people," and says he loves everybody.

The last word goes to Hans Klein, the PR chief, who says: "If Timofey had not existed, we would have had to invent him—just to prove how warm-hearted Munich is."

Prokhorov: self-made patriarch who loves everybody. His philosophy: "One government, one God, one community. Satan Kaput!"

## Barzel—kid or whizz?

By Antony Terry, Bonn

**EDUS BARZEL**, 37, in West Germany's opposition party, the Democrats, faces an task to convince West voters that he would be a real opponent to Willy Brandt in the battle for the Chancellorship two years from now. He has already lined himself a political debt. In an placate Franz Josch, the man who provided him with the name, he has already agreed to give up the key posts of Vice

increasing number of younger voters than any other politician.

At 37 Barzel is the youngest Christian Democrat politician ever to aspire to the Chancellorship in a country which, until Brandt won power for the Socialists two years ago, placed its faith in ultra-conservative elder statesmen such as Adenauer, Egon and Kiesinger.

When the overwhelming majority of Christian Democrats voted for Barzel as their leader last week they did so with the hope that, despite his untried appeal in a national election, he would fair a better bet with the

More depressing still for the Christian Democrats, who nominated the young Barzel and Kobl as contenders for the party leadership instead of the older former Foreign Minister Dr Gerhard Schroeder, the same polls show that Brandt would have only a narrow majority of 48 per cent if he were competing against Dr Schroeder for whom 41 per cent would vote. What may have turned the party's caucus against Schroeder last week is the fact that he has to wear an electric heart pacemaker.

Barzel started his schooling in a Jesuit college in Berlin in the Thirties and remained there until the Nazis closed it down. He describes this period of his life as "formative" but says he was not with the Jesuit Fathers long enough to learn political thinking and public speaking from them. Nevertheless he is one of the few West German politicians who can make a brilliant speech without notes (although last week he was more cautious and the real parchment sheets on which he always jots down notes when he uses them were covered with rapiorous alterations in red ink).

Barzel's fluency makes him suspect, however, among Germans brought up in the tradition that only great men like Adenauer are allowed to speak off the cuff. And Barzel's "modern" ways—smoking Gauloises and cigarillos, drinking Campari and Cinzano and dashing about in a fast drop-head coupe—do not fit in with the older generation's image of a German Chancellor.

In fact Barzel sets out to be a carbon copy of the ambitious young West German business executive who wears short trench coats and a stetson and whose rati-links are big gold coins. But cynics say Barzel's "young image" has been wished on him by an enterprising public relations agency, like his much-quoted remark as a young German infantryman training for a last-ditch stand in 1945—"I swore then to make sure that such idiocy could never happen again."

Barzel, who in 1962 was the youngest Minister in Dr Adenauer's Government, dropped out after a few months and later led the party's parliamentary group for seven years. Now he is one of the most outspoken critics of Brandt's Ostpolitik and the Social Democrats call him a "Red baiter." However Barzel has also attacked the neo-Nazis, whom he once referred to as "rats creeping out of their holes," though he paradoxically also voted against the law which extended the period during which former Nazi war criminals could be prosecuted.

Barzel's ability to face both ways has aroused some suspicion among the voters and could end up by losing him the coveted Chancellorship against the "honest image" of Brandt—that is if he gets as far as a contest with Brandt. Many Bonn commentators are saying that the real winner of the past week was Strauss. And if he wants to, he still has time to make a bid for nomination as a candidate for Chancellor.



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Smith: has he the courage?

## Smith knows it's now or never for settlement

By David Holden, Salisbury, Rhodesia

shortage of staff. After six years in a minority of around 22 to one, and in spite of the Government's desperate attempts to encourage white immigration, the gap continues to widen.

Mr Smith's admission of his problems, however, was qualified by the need to maintain his image in the party, and his negotiating position with Britain. Less committed observers here paint a darker picture—certainly more gloomy than I have heard before. The problems are said to fall into three main categories.

Economically the country is now suffering the cumulative effects of six years of sanctions. Capital equipment has not been renewed in the railways, and the only one example of new development of secondary consumer industries to replace imports has annually diverted scarce resources from more important projects. Recent court cases have brought to light an extensive black market in foreign currency.

Socially, the sheer weight of the African population is felt increasingly in the white areas. The Rhodesian Front congress and the Salisbury municipal council both heard proposals last week for moving the Africans in townships around Salisbury lock-stock-and-barrel into the tribal trust lands or designated African areas.

The proposals were defeated or withdrawn, but they illustrate the dilemma of the Rhodesian Front.

Three times Mr Smith remarked that it was no use producing more goods if there was no transport to distribute them, which must have reminded his audience that the local papers have been full of stories lately

of trouble on the railways

and even of time racking up with us."

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and even of time racking up with us."

The proposals were defeated or

withdrawn, but they illustrate the

dilemma of the Rhodesian Front.

The majority of its supporters

want a white-dominated society

closer to the South African

model; but they are even less able

than white South Africans to pay

for it.

Outnumbered by the Africans

six years ago by about 19 to one,

the whites of Rhodesia are now

in a minority of around 22 to one;

and in spite of the Government's

desperate attempts to encourage

white immigration, the gap

continues to widen.

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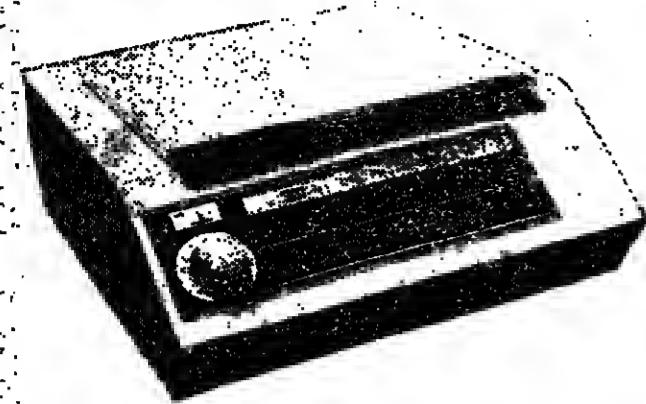
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Less committed observers here

## THE NEW FOOLSCAP DRY COPIER FOR ONLY £85



The station leaving Platform 1 will stop at California

By Michael Moynihan

AN AMERICAN restaurant owner who has already tasted huge success with his "Victoria Station" station house in San Francisco is coming back to Britain soon to look for a complete railway station to ship home brick by brick. Nothing too grand you understand. Just a small Beeching-sized branch-line station would do. But it has to be complete, right down to the enamel name plates, booking office and waiting room.

Mr Robert A. Freeman spent £4,000 on buying "genuine relics" of London's Victoria Station—including the famous four-sided clock—for his San Francisco restaurant. The customers liked it so much that he's now planning at least two more, at Piedmont and Lindberg, Atlanta.

But Mr Freeman will be facing pretty stiff competition in his quest for a solid wave of nostalgia for the vanished age of steam as turning much of British Rail's former "junk" into prized collector's items.

Yesterday at Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire, hundreds of railway enthusiasts and dealers came from all over the country to bid for 389 relics, ranging from wooden box dated 1850 and believed to have been used by the Secretary of the Stockton and Darlington Railway to hold shareholders' documents to recently withdrawn blue enamel signs reading "Stationmaster," "Platform 3," and "Ladies."

This week the Midland Region's Collector's Corner, at Euston, two years old and expected to make more than £30,000 this year, is closing for three days while the two full-time clerks scour the country for fresh supplies of such things as redundant nameplates, destination boards, station signs, signalling equipment, lamps, badges, caps, buttons, watches and wall clocks.

Mr William Kirby, Midland Region stores controller who was one of the first to realise the untapped gold mine in outdated railway paraphernalia is now



Enthusiast and relic: a signal post from the Scunthorpe sale.

wondering whether Mr Freeman's quest for an entire station is just a portent of even bigger business to come.

Finding a complete station may pose some ticklish problems, Mr Kirby says. There could be just the thing on two threatened lines—the Cambrian line in North Wales and the North Warwickshire line which runs through the Shropshire country from Birmingham to Stratford—on prospecting visit might be regarded as a slap in the eye to local groups now strenuously fighting for the lines' survival.

Mr Kenneth Colpus, Eastern Region stores controller (who also claims some £30,000 a year profit from his periodic auction sales) wonders if Mr Freeman might not find what he wants on the axed East Lincolnshire line.

"It would be nice to think of one of these little stations being perpetuated, even in America," he says. "We might even find him one with complete records."

Although there is no precedent for putting a price on a closed railway station, prices generally are soaring. Nameplates, worth around £15 a few years ago, now fetch up to £200.

"There's even a new market opening for nameplates from scrapped diesel engines," says Mr Kirby. "It's got to the stage when we think twice about throwing anything on the scrap heap."

## Rulebook war in Mr Chapple's union

BRITAIN'S fifth largest union, the Electricians' and Plumbers, is in turmoil. While its leaders and officials engage in a complete struggle for power, an important section of its membership in the electrical contracting industry is in virtually open conflict with the union hierarchy. ERIC JACOBS describes the latest moves in the "rulebook war" among the ETU's leaders and DEREK HUMPHREY reports on the Northumberland strike that has exposed the rift between the leaders and the led.

There is a small yet crucial difference here from the present rule, which simply refers to the appointment of union officials but not to their removal. Between this and the absence of appeals machinery in the union, officials are appalled by the amount of power which the new rule appears to give to the union executive.

Moreover, I am told, some union officials are without proper contracts of employment—so, they argue, it would be open to the union executive to remove them in a day, without any compensation for loss of office.

While all this was boiling up, there were new moves last week in the complicated courtship of the ETU by other unions which want a merger with it. On Monday, Mr Chapple had lunch at Brighton with Lord Cooper, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union (third biggest in the country). I understand that Lord Cooper offered to improve on whatever amalgamation terms were offered to the ETU by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW), Britain's second biggest union.

The Engineers, for their part, have been disappointed by the ETU's response to their proposals. Mr Hugh Scanlon, the AUEW leader, weeks ago gave ETU officials a copy of the "instrument of amalgamation" which his union has used in several recent mergers. A quick answer was expected: either the instrument provided a basis for talks or it didn't. But the ETU executive has met four times since the AUEW proposals were received and the proposals have not been discussed once.

This dilatoriness has increased suspicion among union members that the ETU has no serious

intention of merging with any other union. However, the fact that merger discussions are in the air could be used as a reason for not electing a new union president to replace Sir Leslie Cannon, who died last December.

Since a president might not be necessary after a merger, the president outstrips all other union officials including the general secretary, Mr Chapple.

## ... and ETU men fight their leaders

A LONG, harsh strike by nearly 400 electricians at the Alcan smelter site at Lyneham, Northumberland, finally ended last week. But as the men went back to work, they checked off a list of grievances—not against their employers but against their union.

They had struck for six weeks last year and 10 weeks this year, but they had no cash support from the ETU.

The strike just ended had been about pay, although the union refused to support their claim during the stoppage, it slapped in one for double the money as soon as the strike was over.

When the management brought in labour from Scotland and Ireland to take over the strikers' jobs, the union in effect made this possible by telling the men that they would not be blacklegged.

So strong was the general feeling among electricians on other building sites that they contributed £500 a week to the strikers' fighting fund.

The basic cause of the dispute was an agreement signed by the ETU four years ago. Nobody could have guessed then that the deal would cause so much trouble. It had looked like a significant breakthrough in industrial relations.

Electrical contracting, like the docks, was a casual industry. Men moved from site to site in search of work, but they had none of the sickness and pension benefits that more stable workers take for granted. The deal promised them such benefits, and it also promised the electricians national pay rates, so ending the constant haggling over pay that characterises the building industry. The package was to be run by a Joint Industry Board, administered equally by employers and the ETU.

It was the fixed pay rates that caused all the trouble at Lyneham. The electricians there found that, while they were earning 56p an hour, at the most, steel men were earning £1.25p, riggers, pipe fitters and welders were on £1, and even the men whose only job was to brew tea four times a day were making 60p an hour.

Last autumn, the electricians asked their employers, N. G. Bailey, of Leeds, for 75p an hour. They were turned down in a few days.

However, the story is over—for Bailey's may have paid a £1,000 fine to the JIB for suspension, and the strike similar fines of up to £100. To crown it all, no sooner had the men gone back to work than Mr Don Edwards, the union secretary, lodged a claim for twice what they had been paid in the first place.

Edwards put it: "Only when the company stepped outside agreement could we negotiate."

It is an industrial tragedy that such a hopeful deal should have gone so quickly. For the union, the message of Lyneham is clear: if it doesn't listen to its members want, it is its lot more trouble.



Chapple: referendum prom

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**Pan Am**

How the silent man stole the conference limelight

# The jolly Rodgers flies over Brighton

JAMES MARCHACH

Illustration by Richard Yeard

Minister of State in the Wilson Government, succeeded in putting off two such diversions in quick succession?

Mr Rodgers is an old pro in this business. It was he who organised the Campaign for Democratic Socialism after Hugh Gaitskell's surprising defeat by the Bevanites and nuclear unilateralists at Scarborough in 1960. After a brilliant campaign he succeeded in reversing the Scarborough verdict at the 1961 Conference, which was the climax of Mr Gaitskell's "Fight, fight and fight again" challenge.

Todays Mr Rodgers works much faster. But this was not a one-man show at Brighton. His two allies were Denis Howell, another CDS campaigner from the old days, and Dick Taverne (with Roy Hattersley acting as consultant).

Rodgers sees his role basically as that of political, primarily interested in keeping the pro-Marketeteers together as a cohesive force, collecting voices, listening to what they think, providing reassurance to faint hearts when the heat is on. The anti-Marketeteers see him as the evil genius, the embezzler, Roy Jenkins' hatchet man, the fellow who hates Wilson most because he has never forgiven him for becoming leader after his idol, Gaitskell died. But Rodgers has had his lost causes too: he was campaign manager for George Brown in his leadership fight with Wilson.

Bill Rodgers at Brighton never called a Press conference, never summoned the political correspondents or MPs to secret briefings, never held group meetings or issued a single briefing. In the Grand or Metropole hotels he was available for anyone to question him and if someone asked for his opinion on any issue of the hour, then, of course, as a well-informed MP in touch with the affair, he could only do his best to spread enlightenment and understanding among comrades who might not see the Great European destiny in the same light as Bill himself.

It so happened that it was to Mr Rodgers that many Pressmen and MPs turned for enlightenment, though never by wink, nod or innuendo did he suggest that he was reflecting Mr Jenkins' opinions—only his own.

But in the wider sweep of politics Mr Rodgers' machine has backfired. The round-robin of names ready to do the party line—the letter is now in the possession of Mr Douglas Houghton,

chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, but I doubt whether he will ever remember to take it out of his pocket—and the list of Shadow Ministers ready to quit the backbench will surely suggest a tight, highly organised group, acting all for one and one for all. In short the capital crime in Labour's criminal code: an organised group, with its own leader and whips functioning as a party within the party.

More serious, Mr Rodgers' canters have spattered much mud on Mr Jenkins. All the anti-Marketeteers were at once convinced that he was behind all the exploits and connived in their plotting. They never heard that the knight in shining armour had allowed his integrity to become shop-sold by squalid intrigue. And when the duchess were told that Mr Jenkins was unaware of what was going on—the Rodgers tail wagging the Jenkins dog—they retorted that he need only lift a finger to call off the pack.

This experience underlines that Jenkins is clearly prepared to sacrifice all his dearest political prospects for the fulfilment of his European dream, but that his Market stance inevitably becomes snarled up with internal party tensions; so when Bill Rodgers moves in to keep the Market flag flying he is at once attacked for launching a leadership campaign for Jenkins in a new power struggle, in which Europe is only the symptom and not the cause.

So the tragedy of Brighton is that, despite high hopes that bridges would be built and unity restored, the internal splits have worsened. Feelings are much more bitter than at the special one-day conference in London.

The anti-Marketeteers say they never being equated with the new ranks of Jenkinsites as party splitters. At least they never voted with the Tories in favour of a Tory Government's policies... we acted as allies of the Tories in voting down official Labour policies decided by a majority vote.

So you can expect much taunting about traitors and Labour's Tory fellow-travellers in the coming weeks.

THE LABOUR Party last week committed itself to working out an incomes policy with the unions but it declined to call it that. The Party leadership rightly feared that if it so much as mentioned the dreaded phrase, then Messrs Jones and Scanlon would have apoplexy on the spot. But if the subject is as delicate as this, what chance is there of the two wings of the Labour movement reaching agreement in time for the next election?

The omens so far are not very good. There have in fact already been a series of meetings between political and trade union leaders, and they have come to nothing. The series began under the auspices of the National Council of Labour but the unions objected to that because the Council includes the Co-op movement, and Co-ops are

An incomes policy by any other name still has a nasty smell

actually he about. There were two broad views about this after Wednesday's debate. The first was that it was essential to construct a deal on wages independently of other policy commitments.

The second view was that an incomes policy should emerge as a reciprocal gesture from the unions after a Labour Government had undertaken a whole set of social and economic reforms. These would include policies for rapid growth and full employment, enlargement of the public sector, control of prices and profits, taxes on the rich and the total repeal of Conservative industrial relations law, to count only the most obvious. "If we do these things, then we shall have a right to ask the unions for wage restraint," one party official told me.

It was this second interpretation of what an incomes policy should be that carried the day

Thus the unity that was apparently won may turn out to be a hollow triumph indeed. For the Labour Party seems already to have conceded to the unions most of what they want before the hard bargaining really begins. The most ominous, though hardly noticed, threat to an effective working arrangement between the two wings of the movement came in Mr Scanlon's emphatic insistence that "no matter what happens, free collective bargaining must remain unchanged and unchallenged."

To Left-wing union leaders the integrity of their organisations as fighting machine is more important than the outcome of the battle. Never mind that wage bargains are now half the size they were a year ago, or that real incomes have dropped by one per cent in the first half of this year. This is endurable—anything is endurable—so long as nobody lays a finger on the unions' freedom to do as they like.

The real problem the Labour Party has to face is that the leaders of its two biggest member unions, Mr Jones and Mr Scanlon, have a breadth of vision no wider than that of their unionist Socialist talk. If Labour is to produce a credible package on incomes it needs more help than they are willing to give.

Eric Jacobs

## Maudling refuses to reopen rape case

THE Home Secretary has decided not to reopen the case of Culman Lydon, the company director who was sentenced in 1968 to 10 years imprisonment for rape.

Mr Kennedy described in *The Sunday Times* on March 28, 1971, his doubts about whether Mr Lydon, however deplorable his

behaviour committed the rape for which he was convicted at Hampshire Assizes. He said yesterday that several counsel and the National Council for Civil Liberties were still studying the case "and I hope soon to be able to go back to the Home Secretary."

## boatload of unlikely spies

*The Russians expelled from Britain in the Great Spy Scare*  
The Baltic last week at hand the Russian cruise liner  
She had 150 empty berths because the Russians, anxious  
to a stampede of journalists, refused to accept any bookings  
The Scare began. However, we were one step ahead of this report from Our Spy aboard The

URV everybody seemed to want people like him anyway, he didn't merit his position. Just what his position was, however, they declined to say.

Monday was not nearly such a merry day on the Baltic as we ploughed through heavy seas towards the Danish coast. Most passengers were suffering from seasickness, a hangover, or both. The Russians became less communicative and refused to allow foreigners to sit with them in the dining room.

Tuesday, full awareness of their plight seemed to dawn on them: winter in Russia and little hope of another foreign posting. That evening we were meant to have the ship's concert, but by this time everyone else aboard, as the Russian officials and the only ray of hope was a last fling ashore. The following night in Helsinki, the Russians rallied at the prospect and sang a number of songs to an accordion accompaniment, including Moscow Skies and Those Were the Days My Friend which they have always claimed is really a Russian Sleighing song circa 1950.

But even this consolation was denied them because when we got to Helsinki two men came aboard who were everything the other Russians weren't—of-the-pink Hollywood KGB men with granite features, wide shoulders, long trenchcoats and hats pulled down over their eyes. They went into conference with the purser and, as a result, it was announced that nobody would be allowed ashore except those passengers leaving the boat at Helsinki. Nor were they exactly overjoyed when they learned that the Baltic was leaving immediately for Leningrad to connect with a special train to Moscow on which they would all be travelling, even if their home was in Leningrad.

There was no singing on board the Baltic as she left Helsinki.

### PoWs remember

Three hundred survivors of Japanese PoW camps will march to Manchester Cathedral this afternoon to pay homage to those who died in the camps. Later they will lay wreaths at Manchester Cenotaph.

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PRINS FERRIES

Golden City centrepiece: the Shahyad (literally, king-memories). When celebrations start this week there will be mock-battles, feasting, gambling

## Guerrillas at Shah's feast?

By Eric Marsden, Shiraz, Southern Iran

afterwards there was an unsuccessful  
attack on the oil chief and former premier,  
Manucbehr Iqbal, one of the Shah's  
staunch supporters.

A fortnight ago an attempt was made  
to kidnap the son of the Shah's twin-  
sisters, and last week four insurgents were  
killed in a Teheran gun battle. On Tues-  
day a policeman and a suspected terrorist  
died in a fight after a bank raid.

World leaders arriving this week will  
be assigned special bodyguards in addition  
to the security men they bring with them,  
and watch is being kept on hotels and  
embassies. At Persepolis the camp  
will be ringed with troops and several  
hundreds more will be on hand as  
Soldiers of Cyrus taking part in the parade.

None of the heads of state of the Big  
Four powers will be present and Queen  
Elizabeth's inability to attend has dis-  
appointed Persians. Despite this there  
will be an impressive array of world  
figures at a gathering without parallel in  
history. The printed guest list stresses

"not in order of precedence" but the  
first name happens to be that of the only  
other emperor attending, Haile Selassie  
of Ethiopia, Lion of Judah, whose throne  
is even older than the Shah's.

Crowned heads at the desert feast will  
include the Kings of Belgium, Norway,  
Denmark and Greece, Hussein of Jordan,  
Mahendra of Nepal, Moshoesboe of

Lesotho, Prince Rainier of Monaco, the  
Sultan of Malaysia, and the Sheikhs of  
the Trucial States. Among Presidents ex-  
pected to attend are Tito of Yugoslavia,  
Yahya Khan of Pakistan, Giri of India,  
Senghor of Senegal, Chid Daddah of  
Mauretania, Park of Korea, Sunay of  
Turkey, Kekkonen of Finland, Sloboda of  
Czechoslovakia, and Franz of Lebanon.

Europe's royal families will also be rep-  
resented by queens and "stand-in high-  
nesses," including the Duke of Edinburgh  
and Princess Anne. Vice-President Spiro  
Agnew is being sent by President Nixon.

Apart from the royal banquet on Thurs-  
day (the menu is being kept secret) they  
will attend ceremonies at Cyrus Tomb at  
Pasargade, watch a son of "lumière" spec-  
tacle and mock battles featuring 1,500  
bearded warriors, 700 horses, 26 buffaloes,  
and 24 camels - and fill in the time at  
roulette, cards or relaxing in their thick-  
carpeted, velvet-lined tents.

The cost of it all remains incalculable.  
It runs into millions of pounds but the  
protests of intellectuals and Left-wingers  
find little public expression. "Why do  
you keep on about the expense?" an  
official grumbled. "What about all the  
things being done for the people?" He  
cited a £120 million housing project and  
a £4 million drought relief programme. As  
the Shah has done, he will be claimed that most  
of the spending will be on permanent

improvements like the Golden City itself,  
which is to be converted for tourism, the  
power station, airport and telephone ex-  
change to keep the world leaders in  
touch with home, and the 100,000 seat  
stadium near the new Shahyad monument  
in Teheran.

The Shah is a shrewd statesman and  
has timed the celebrations technically  
eight years late to gain maximum pres-  
tige for Iran and his regime. Internally,  
the effects of his "white revolution" of  
last year, mass education and ad-  
ministrative reform are being felt.

Iran's international position is also  
stronger. As producers of one fifth of  
the oil of the Middle East and North  
Africa, it is being wooed by East and  
West. Britain's impending departure from  
the Gulf will leave Iran the major force  
in the area.

The celebrations offer bread and cir-  
cuses for the masses, stirring pride in  
Iran's past glories and reviving strength.  
A message from the people to the Shah,  
to be carried by horseback relay from  
Teheran to Persepolis, compares his re-  
forming achievements with those of Cyrus,  
who anticipated the United Nations by  
two and a half thousand years by issuing  
a declaration of human rights and religious  
tolerance (under it, among other minorities,  
the Jews of Babylon were freed to  
go home and rebuild the temple).

Iran is campaigning for a new human  
rights charter at the UN. Another major  
theme at Persepolis is that the Aryan  
people of Persia, not the Greeks, were the  
true founders of Western civilisation. This,  
it is claimed, is borne out by archaeological  
finds showing that the world's first towns  
were built here and sheep and goats were  
being domesticated by 4000 BC. This will  
be elaborated on at a congress of Iranolo-  
gists this week in Shiraz, birthplace of  
Cyrus.

Apartheid  
charge of  
St Helen

ST HELENA, the tiny  
island colony on which I  
died in exile, is becoming "an off-shore  
South Africa" and run  
apartheid police state,  
according to Mr. Ian Carter, Le-  
for Sirimavo Bandaranaike  
Carter, who is leading a  
group of anti-apartheid  
tribunal to the Foreign Secretary  
Douglas-Home, asking  
a review.

He thinks a full in-  
quiry commission from  
may be needed to find  
exactly is going on in  
square-mile Atlantic  
which has a population  
of 5,000.

A trade union official  
Helen, who has  
anonymity, has sup-  
plied Carter with a large doc-  
ument containing evidence swor-  
an island JP, Mr. J. R.

The MP hopes to pre-  
sent evidence to the Foreign  
Ministry.

Mr. Carter said today  
that initially he  
is there were claims  
island "is run by a cliq  
practices were essential  
African and the police were lar-  
Browns or South Africa.

He decided to take  
matter since the state-  
sworn before the JP. "I  
be needed is a com-  
inquiry from this coun-  
of the possibility of a loc-  
gation being run by pe-  
Carter.

Austrians  
premature

Nearly five million  
will be voting today  
second general election  
the country within  
weeks. Ritchie McEvoy  
Kreisky, the Socialist  
present Chancellor who  
tated today's programme  
hopes his party will be  
with an absolute major  
present the Socialists  
seats, the Conservative  
Party 78 and the small  
Party six.

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TRAVEL  
continued on Page 12

## Fischer licks his wounds

BOBBY FISCHER, now level  
with the Soviet Union's Tigran  
Petrosian in the semi-final of the  
world chess championship in  
Buenos Aires, kept to his hotel  
room until sundown yesterday,  
writes Robert Lindley. He was  
observing the sabbath of the  
"Church of the Air," a fundamentalist  
protestant sect whose head-  
quarters is in California. His  
radio and television set were both  
switched off.

Fischer had more than sufficient  
reason to welcome the rest.  
Last week he picked up a bad  
cold—and a first defeat on Tues-  
day after a 20-game winning  
streak. Before the defeat he said:  
"It's good for people to lose. It  
teaches them humility. It's kind  
of like a public service for me to  
beat people and teach them about  
themselves." He did not appear  
to add to the statement after his  
own surprise setback.

Now they are level. Fischer  
having won the first game, and  
the third ending in a draw. The  
result is decided over 12 games.  
The fourth game is today.

For the Argentine spectators, this  
is more than a match between two great foreign chess  
players. The 1,200 cushioned seats in the  
Sala Martin Coronado are  
nowhere near sufficient to cope.  
Every game has an overflow of  
at least 2,000 sitting on the  
vestibule floor. But at least the  
overflow spectators get the bene-  
fit with demonstration board of  
an expert commentary. Horst  
Flinck, the German chess  
master who arrived in Buenos  
Aires for the 1939 international  
team tournament and stayed on.  
So did Poland's Moshe Najdorf,  
at 81 one of the oldest active  
grand masters. The 1939 tourna-  
ment began on September 1, the  
day Hitler invaded Poland.

### Instant refugees

It was Flinck and Najdorf and a  
handful of Europeans who became  
instant refugees here with the  
invasion of Poland who deve-  
loped the Argentine probably the  
third chess country in the world  
after Russia and Yugoslavia.  
Nearly a quarter of a million  
Argentines play the game.

They have queued to watch  
Fischer literally set the stage by  
having a bank of fluorescent tubes  
lowered to just the right distance  
(for him) above the match table.  
After considerable experimenting,  
he said that the board was  
just right and there was no glare.  
His daily routine has been to rise  
about noon and go for a swim  
after lunch; he always arrives  
at the board 45 minutes late  
or three or four minutes late for  
the 5 pm start. After the match  
he eats gigantic portions of steak  
at what he considers to be the  
best restaurant in the world.  
Which is one of the reasons,  
on winning the toss of the coin,  
that he opted to play the match

### Drinking the sea

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# SPECTRUM

The slaughter of students and teachers during the crushing of East Bengal created a deep feeling of outrage. The authorities have been sensitive enough to pick on two small inaccuracies in one report to launch a very expensive exercise in disinformation.

## Who pays the Pakistani piper

June 20. A detailed story on the "pogrom in Pakistan" was run on the front page of the Sunday Times. It claimed that on the night of March 25 and 26 the Pakistan army among other things "killed more than 20 university professors". Of these, Dr Moniruzzaman, the physics department was shot dead instead of his namesake in the Bengali department. Mr Moniruzzaman of the English department was similarly killed instead of Mr Munir, also of the Bengali department.

Mr Moniruzzaman was not killed. He was shot and wounded. Bengali scholars and politicians and an American teacher who visited Dacca in the third week of July and met Mr Moniruzzaman confirmed he had a shoulder wound.

Dr Husain and Dr Ali also said in their letter that "there is no



Death in Dacca: the Army went in with lists of wanted teachers

man's death, we incorrectly described him as belonging to the "physics department". The dead professor—and his death is not denied by Dr Husain or Dr Ali—belonged to the department of statistics.

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Please pay an amount of £2,240/- equivalent to Rs. 30216.40 to Mr. Abdul Qayum, Press Commissioner. The cheque should be in his personal name and not by designation. The amount may be debited to Head 23—Ministry of Information and National Affairs, Demand No. 52—Information Services Abroad—Other Expenditure of Information Officer, A-4—Other Charges".

Section No. L 4(5)-71/EP. II dated 13th July, 1971.

Payment for The Times advertisement was made through the High Commission in London (left) and passed on to a "voluntary" body. Visiting academics and speakers were treated and paid as officials (right)

bourhood as a base for their operations against the army."

I learned at first hand during a visit to Dacca in the middle of April that the nine "unfortunate" colleagues did not die by accident during the fighting around the Iqbal and Jaganath Halls,

Neither Iqbal Hall nor Jaganath Hall, despite the heavy firing, were "used by armed members of the Awami League volunteer corps," as Dr Husain and Dr Ali allege. Army officers smiled when I questioned them about such reports. The Iqbal Hall chowkidar

for "prominent Bengalis" to speak on behalf of the Government. They were provided with hotel accommodation and an allowance of £10 a day—perquisites "available to Category I officials." This has been substantiated by available documentary evidence. Mrs Akhtar Suleiman, daughter of the late Prime Minister Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy, and her husband, were two others sent to London for the same purpose. Mr and Mrs Suleiman received £210 each for a four week period beginning July 20.

The two professors and Mr and Mrs Suleiman received an additional £100 each "for expenses" from the Pakistan High Commission, London.

The advertisement in The Times on August 3 was ostensibly "sponsored by the Pakistan Solidarity Front." In fact, it was paid for by a special subvention made through Mr Qayum, Press Counsellor of the Pakistan High Commission, London. The sum of £2,640 was made available to him on July 30. This stemmed from Head No. 92—Sanction No. 8(5)-71/EP. II dated 13 July, 1971, of which is reproduced at left. This was then handed over in cash to a representative of the Solidarity Front.

It is significant that both Dr Husain and Dr Ali were part of the Pakistan Government's disinformation effort. The professors were sent to London towards the end of June in response to the High Commissioner's request

Anthony Mascarenhas

massacre of intellectuals" and that "no teacher was killed at Rajshahi or Chittagong universities on March 25 or later." The letter continued: "The number of teachers at Dacca University who are known to have lost their lives in the fighting around Iqbal and Jaganath Halls on March 25-26 is nine. This is certainly most unfortunate and regrettable. But these colleagues of ours would not have died if armed members of the Awami League volunteer corps had not used the building in which they lived and the neighbour-

hood to swear on the basis of lists prepared earlier and according to their neighbours, "finished them off." Dr Fazlur Rahman, of the department of soil science was one. His flat behind Iqbal Hall had been hit repeatedly by heavy calibre bullets. The chowkidar (watchman) and neighbours said some soldiers had knocked on Dr Rahman's door. His nephew opened it and was shot dead. Dr Rahman was hunted out of a back room and shot.

What is the truth?

The Sunday Times story of June 20 did contain two inaccuracies. In reporting Dr Moniruzzaman

## Charting disaster

THE HUNGER in East Pakistan has always been a guessing game. Numbers have fluctuated by the million. Accurate figures are now available from an unpublished United Nations report. Seventeen million Pakistanis are at the moment facing critical shortages of food. Unless a mammoth relief operation is finally mounted (and little has yet been achieved) another 23 million will be starving by Christmas.

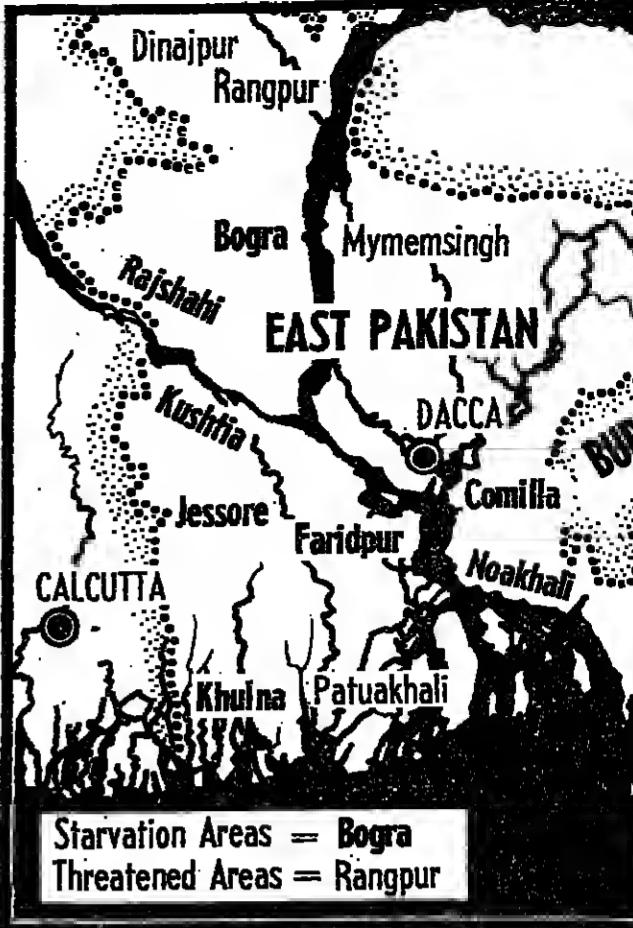
The report is invaluable because it is the only analysis that has yet been made of the precise extent of starvation and food supplies throughout East Bengal since the civil war began last spring. It was prepared for Paul Henri, the head of the United Nations Relief Operation in Dacca, by US-Aid officials in East Bengal. Its conclusions will be discussed at a meeting of the UN's Inter-Agency Group after Henri has flown to Geneva next Wednesday.

In many respects the conclusions (which are revealed here for the first time) are less pessimistic than had been feared. The surveyors believe that there is, at least, no disastrous overall shortage of food in East Bengal, and certainly not such famine as in 1943 when 1,500,000 died. The country has two million tons of grain deficit of two million tons and many observers consider that this year that may well double. Such a shortage can in theory be met: there are already large stores of wheat from the surplus granaries of the West stockpiled in Chittagong. But, as the report makes clear, the difficulty is in distributing them: if there is famine in East Bengal this winter it will be because the infrastructure of the country has totally collapsed, not because no food is near at hand.

The report divides the country into 59 areas, averaging about 1.2 million people and 1,000 square miles in each. They found that 14 of these areas were likely to face critical food shortages during the autumn, 19 could well yet become critical, and 26 should, with luck, adequately supplied.

One of the difficulties that all the relief operations are facing is that in theory the Government will allow them to work only on post-cyclone relief projects that were begun before the spring civil war. Officially they are not allowed to give relief to those affected by the war rather than by the floods. In the North there was no flooding and it is there, as a result, that starvation is likely to increase—because so far the Pakistan Government has forbidden access, except to the permanent missionary bodies.

Victor Powell, the Chairman of the Consortium of British relief charities, who returned from Dacca this week, considers that one of the other major problems is that there simply is not enough money for people to buy rice. He reckons that only 20-30% of the country's industry is now functioning, and a whole new class of unemployed is living on its last savings, unable to buy what food there is. The normal commercial network of food distribution has therefore broken down: there is no incentive for merchants or indeed for peasant proprietors; both are now hoarding their crops. Powell thinks



Forty million face starvation in these areas

that the most effective way of overcoming food shortages would be just to restore the normal commercial incentives. Food vouchers should be distributed in starvation areas, he says.

Instead the report recommends various contingency transport plans, hopefully designed to fit the specific requirements of various areas. For example, in Comilla Sadar, a region which has a traditional food deficit, the first two crops were very small this year, and the usual access routes are badly disrupted. The food deficit is normally made up by merchants importing supplies to the area; this year that has not happened and prices are now up to 43 rupees a maund (kilo), which is not as high in some areas (Faridpur 50 rupees) but is about 30% more expensive than usual. The UN investigators reckon that the area needs about 4,000 tons of grain a month and recommend various combinations of road and river transport to deliver them.

Nevertheless as a plan for action rather than as an analysis of the present crisis, the report is seriously limited and those British aid officials who have seen it are shocked by the vagueness of its recommendations. "If we had had their resources, we should have been able to put forward far more concrete proposals" says one. It is further limited by its own assumptions, the most basic of which is that "none of the participants in the current civil strife will actively pursue a policy of preventing the transportation and distribution of food to the people." As the writers admit, "without that

assumption, the report is virtually meaningless."

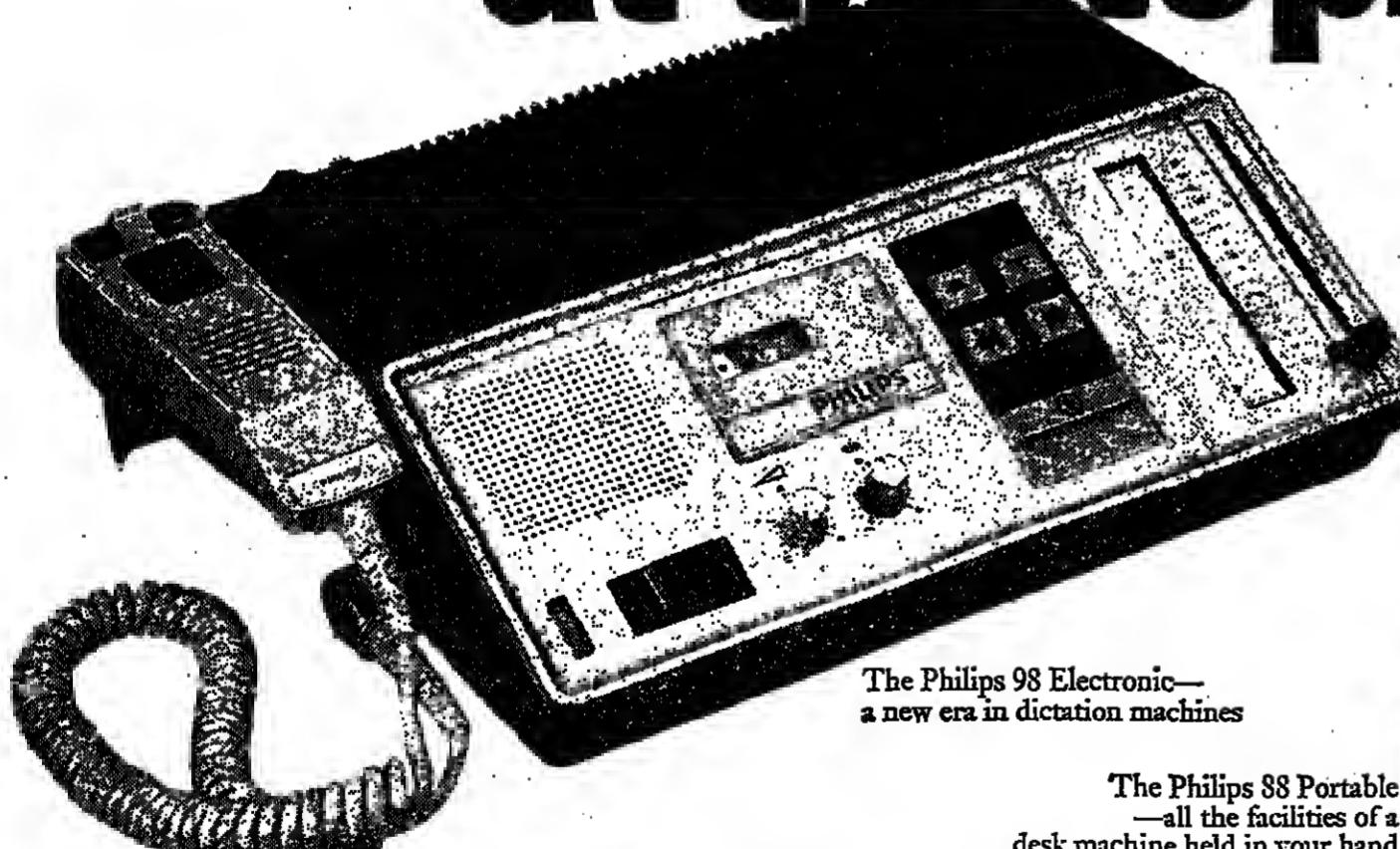
Not a few would like to say that the report does render itself quite near redundant. There are still reports of East Bengal of how the army and army co-ordinated food trucks and boats: hunger as a political weapon at the same time maoists and Desh intellectuals (both and outside the country with, as Victor Powell says, cynicism, that nothing is done to prevent famine) at the end of the Yabu regime.

So far United Nations has been quite inadequate: 10,000 refugees are entering India every we are also now fleeing to The report speaks of plans for child feeding programmes in six districts: these have begun in two areas: Dacca and Chittagong. Indeed, independent seem to have been more successfully to date. A consortium of British charities on Waot, Oxfam, Christian Aid have a team with 38 staff in the Noakhali area, and Children last week b

mother-child care programme. However in the past two months the UN operation has 100 five-ton trucks for 200 more are now en route from the US army base. It will be a priority to restore the normal commercial incentives, but everyone, but everyone the food to be distributed by the hungry. Bridges are now rebuilt.

William Shaw

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ATION

## Find fati et-age bo

THE INQUEST of the suicide of a World Bank executive last week the coroner called for an inquiry into the "extraordinary behaviour" of flights the man had made before his death. His colleague, said the coroner, was a relevant factor in the man's death.

Whatever the advertisements say tell us air travel is boring. There is plenty of physical evidence to show that it can break hearts, disrupt our emotional balance and make us lose our irrational outbursts of jumping boardroom tables or crying hysterically. Aviation experts are increasingly disturbed at we are not taking the evidence seriously. An accepted medical formula for working out flight periods has been in existence for four years. Yet only a few companies are using it.

The formula was devised by the late Dr Lloyd Buley of the International Lloyd's Aviation Association. It takes into account the effect of the actual flight duration on the effect on our biological clocks of flying through a day or night.

The full equation (shown in symbols at right) is: Rest period (in tenths of a day) equals flight duration in hours divided by two, plus the time zones assed in excess of four, plus the departure time coefficient, plus the arrival time coefficient. These coefficients are based on typical behaviour patterns, particularly sleep periods. Dr Buley's formula is as follows:

Period	Departure time (local time)	Arrival time (local time)	coefficient	coefficient
0000-1559	0	4		
1200-1759	1	2		
1800-2359	2	0		
2200-0059	4	1		
0100-0759	3	3		

Applying the formulae a flight from London to Los Angeles would find with one end a half way rest and London to Sydney with two and a half. It also shows that passengers should take longer rest periods after flying from West to East across the 'mid' time zones than the other way round. For example, Dr Buley quoted London to Montreal at mid rest; Montreal to London at one day. The vital effect is to make the combined departure and arrival coefficients as low as possible: obviously the passenger cannot control flight duration.

Dr George Christie, medical director of Syntex Pharmaceuticals of Mordenhead, led Operation Pegasus—an analysis of the effects of travelling from London to Los Angeles and back. While he thinks that Dr Buley's equation produces good average rest periods, he says that it can take up to 10 days for the body's clock, as expressed in body temperature, hormone balance and other rhythms, to return to normal.

Peter Pringle

## WEAPONS

## Gun laws fail to cut crime

It is part of the law that the gun laws are now a common place. Tighter regulations seem an answer. But unpublished Home Office figures show that the 1967 Criminal Justice Act, which for the first time provided for the control of shotguns, is making no noticeable difference to the use of firearms in violent crimes. On the contrary, the use of shotguns has doubled in contrast to the use of firearms—revolvers, pistols and rifles—for which certificates have been required for over 30 years.

In each of the two years before the Act came into effect in January 1968, there were over 50 armed robberies with shotguns in England and Wales. In the two years after the figures jumped to 100. The comparable figures for firearms fluctuated between 340 in 1966 to 484 in 1969.

These figures indicate that registration of all types of firearms makes no real difference to the criminal, who never uses a legal weapon anyway. The Home Office's working party on firearms control under the Chief Inspector of Constabulary, John McKay, will wonder whether there is any point in recommending even tighter controls on firearms.

Chief Inspector Colin Greenwood of the West Yorkshire Constabulary, who has just spent six months at the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge researching the effect of firearms control, says: "There is no case on record of anyone applying for a firearms certificate to enable him to commit an armed robbery and there is not one shred of evidence to suggest that the issue of a certificate prevented a single criminal from carrying a gun."

The 500,000 British holders of shotgun certificates own some two million weapons between them. But there must be hundreds of thousands who have not bothered to register since 1968. There are almost 250,000 legal firearms, but again, Mr Greenwood, thinks "there are more illegal pistols than legal ones in Britain."

Any criminal worth his salt will know the man and the pub where you buy a gun. Harry Roberts, the Shepherd's Bush murderer, was found with a veritable arsenal of illegal weapons. Yet he had been prohibited for life from possessing firearms. War time souvenirs, especially German Luger, helped to keep the black market trade lively, despite the surrender of 186,000 weapons in armistice since the war.

The dock areas of towns like Harwich and Dover are excellent places for buying guns smuggled in from abroad. In the case of shotguns they need not even be smuggled. The law says if you have lived in Great Britain for less than 30 days in the past year



The use of shotguns has soared despite controls

a shotgun certificate is not required. This accommodates itinerant grouse shooters from foreign parts who wish to use their own trusted weapon for a few days' sport. And the less responsible.

Applications for firearms certificates are carefully investigated by local police stations. Exact details of each weapon, where it is to be kept and used and whether the applicant suffers from a mental disorder are some of the questions. This year Holborn police station has refused five out of 14 applications. (The successful ones were all members of rifle clubs.) One of the five inherited a revolver, but he was only allowed a licence to get rid of it to a gunsmith.

Now the police have to register shotguns too. Controls are much less stringent. An applicant merely has to satisfy conditions about his character and antecedents. No records of weapons is shown on the certificate nor is there any need to notify the police when it changes hands.

Criminologists, police and the gun trade agree that the controls have had little effect in cutting down crime of violence. John Farr, MP for Harborough, complains that even where there is a conviction, the penalties are too small. Thus in the last three years, there have been 49 convictions for carrying a firearm with intent to commit an offence. The average sentence is 2 years 6 months, while the maximum is 10 years. "This pattern is repeated through all the firearm offences," Mr Farr says. "When the police do manage to convict somebody, he gets off far too lightly. I will press for a minimum sentence."

Denis Herbststein

## HOUSING

## In praise of the semi

THE SEMI, even though more than a million were built between the wars, has never been very highly thought of. Most town planning books have a picture of them, stretching out in bow-fronted pairs along grid systems of roads, disapprovingly labelled "inter-war speculative building". They have been dismissed as semi-detached houses for semi-detached people. In fact, says Croydon semi-detached Geoffrey Chessum who wishes to start an "in praise of the semi" movement, once the sneers vanish the semi is revealed as being better than any equivalent property on the market.

Taking an average 28,000 semi in the South East, Mr Chessum says its current land was not costing its current up to £20,000 an acre in 1950. The semi builder could afford to be extravagant with plot sizes and with the size and construction of the house on it. Mr Chessum's survey shows that the average semi has 1,150 square feet—set in a bandsome plot 30ft by 150ft. Plots of 40 by 200ft are not uncommon.

Compare this, says Mr Chessum, with your average trendy modern "town house". Land, labour and material prices force the builder to be stingy. Three-bedroom town houses can be as cramped as 850 square feet, they are terraced, and a plot 25ft by 40 is good. Twenty-five by 30 deep is average.

Assume, at South East suburban prices, that the town house costs £12,000 and the price for living accommodation comes in at almost £15 a square foot. A good semi at £9,000—and Mr Chessum emphasises that that would be a good one—is less than £3 a square foot. Put another way, pricing a semi at town house rates would

value it at £15,000. And that completely ignores the mature garden—with fruit trees, shrubs, borders, rockeries and possibly the occasional gnome. "A good semi garden should have a host of tricky little nooks to dash in," says Mr Chessum. "I get a great sense of euphoria on a dewy morning in Croydon."

Sems are bigger; they also have the potential for variations and expansions. Halls, sitting rooms and dining rooms are separate, lofts are large, and bathrooms comparable with those in semi-detached houses. Staircases for 2750 or so into a 12 by 12 foot bedroom, study or children's room. Many town houses have "open plan" ground floors, with no privacy, no chance for alteration. Nothing can be added or subtracted; every last inch has been used. Mr Chessum finds this "cell-like" and not the sort of thing any sane man would pay £12,000 for when he could get a semi for less.

Sems are better built. Internal walls are made of solid brick, window sills are seven inches deep, starting five inches high, doors made of solid pine 1½ inches thick. New houses are emaciated. "The window sills are so small you couldn't get an ashtray on without it falling off." The internal walls are made of plasterboard tacked to timber uprights with an eighth of an inch of skim coat plaster. The doors will be a light wooden frame with ordinary hardboard nailed on each side. You could put a fist through. People do. A minor domestic row can cause major structural damage in a town house," says Mr Chessum.

At the moment, Mr Chessum is infuriated by people wanting to modernise semis. Walls are being removed to make open plan doors with proportioned panels made by joiners are covered with hardboard faces; hefty front doors with stained glass replaced with a tatty reeded glass. But prices are beginning to soar. People appreciate what Mr Chessum is saying. "It is the last great building. In a few years, you'll be saying 'do you remember when we could have picked one up for seven thousand? No question of it'."

Brian Moynahan

whether to take a rest or not.

The point is, of course, that executives are asked to decide at exactly the time when their decision-making processes may be impaired by a long flight.

Nevertheless, Britain's civil service has no specific civil travel instructions for its senior officers—although it is "very much aware of the problem". Many large British companies advise their executives to arrive at their destination the night before and take 24 hours' rest when they return to base.

Dr Buley was strictly academic about his formula in operation. "It has minimised a long-standing source of contention between travelling and administrative staff, but has not completely achieved the objective of abolishing the need for 'interpretation' of the travel rules by the latter," he said.

Much of the research in the US into "jet-lag" as the effects on the body are known, has been done by the Federal Aviation Agency. One of their tests was on passengers travelling from Oklahoma City to Rome (seven time zones) and Manila (10 zones). All showed marked physical changes in body rhythms. In contrast a check of passengers flying from Washington to Santiago, Chile (one zone) showed that body rhythms were only insignificantly affected.

Concorde and supersonic flight will bring in new problems by increasing the time-zone disruption for passengers. Dr Christie claims: "Man is going for too fast for his own good."

Peter Pringle

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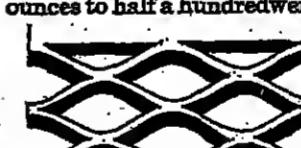
It is at just such blackspots that under-road heating elements of Expanded Metal are doing a life-saving job. Melting snow as it falls, keeping surfaces ice-free on London's new Westway, the new Eton-Windsor road, Trinity Road, Birmingham and the Clyde Tunnel.

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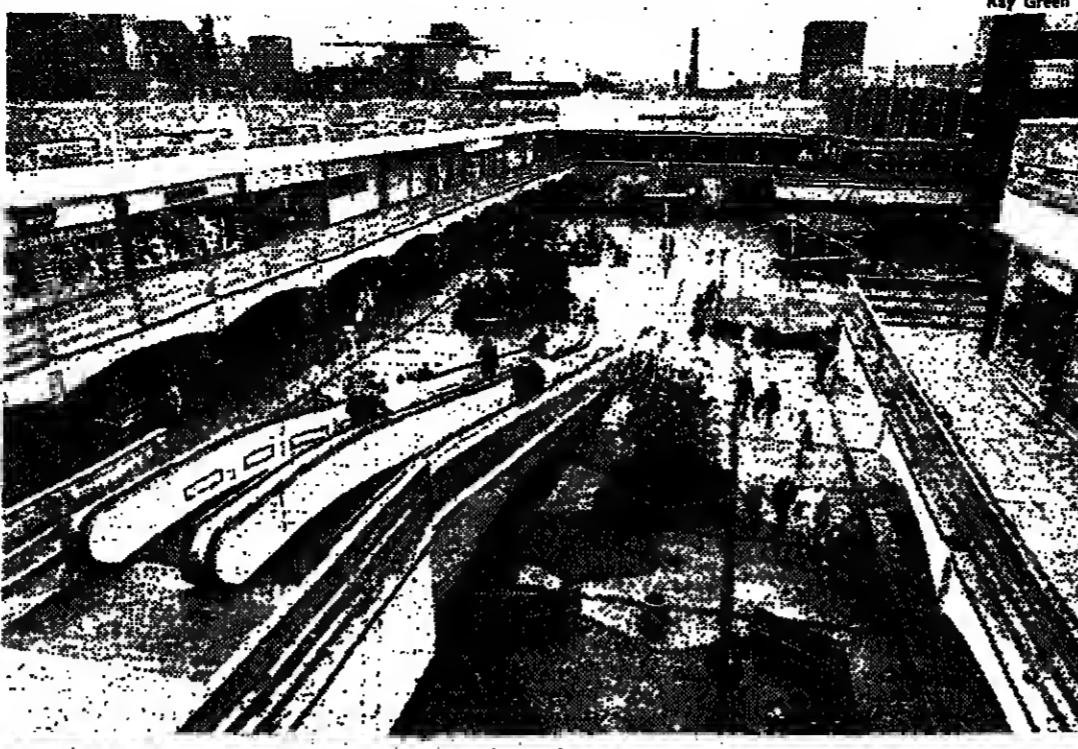
solves problems.

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## Stockport knitting

THE SHOPPING precinct at Stockport, Cheshire, has a distinctly lively air even on a grey weekday in October (see right). The reason is that it has been thoughtfully planned to knit the town together. It was sited between two existing shopping streets—actually, on a slice of dual carriageway that nobody seemed to want. Some of the old roofs are visible at the top left-hand side. A gap in the town was plugged without any large-scale demolition; some of the multiple stores simply made their former back door into the main entrance, opening on to the precinct.

So everyone has a reason for crossing the central space, which consequently has the kind of bustle which is conspicuously absent from most redevelopment schemes. So, also, almost all of the shops are let. Even the two-level shopping works well, because the rest of Stockport is built on a steep hill, and the upper level slots naturally into this, via bridges beyond the shops on the right-hand side. In almost any town centre, there is back land which can be used in this way, to augment the existing facilities instead of demolishing everything and starting from scratch. The architect was Bernard Engle.



## How to beat a problem 500 years old



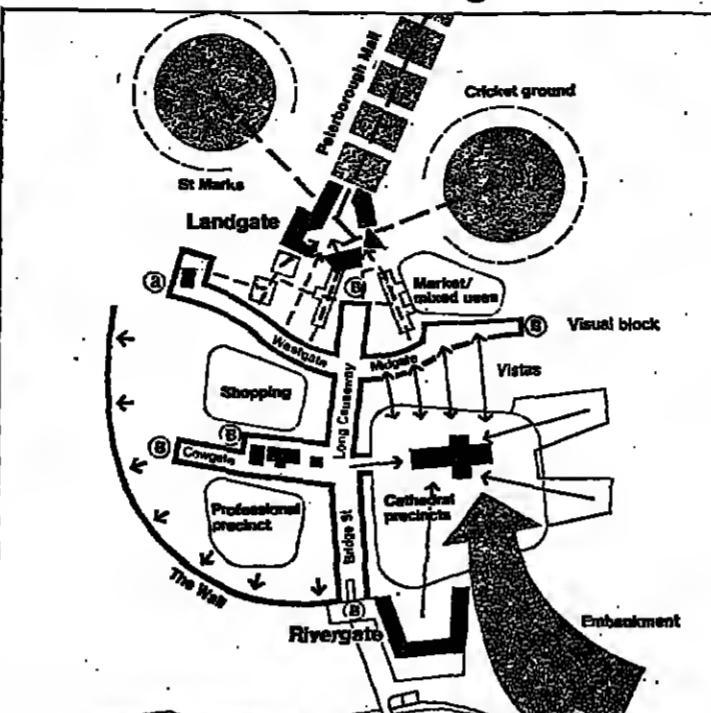
THE Peterborough Development Corporation has just released its plan for the city centre, as part of the town's planned expansion—London overspill, mostly—from 85,000 to 185,000 people. It is a somewhat dry document, though, being edited by Derek Senior, it is much more concise and comprehensible than most of its kind.

There are a few pages on the proposed visual structure, but I think few people could guess from them that Peterborough is making a remarkable attempt to give it a proper identity.

To find the evidence of this you would have to get hold of Gordon Cullen's Visual Appraisal, which was inexplicably released to the local but not the national Press. It is a fascinating solution to a problem which has bedevilled Peterborough for 500 years.

In the Middle Ages the place consisted of one colossal monastery and a few cottages around its gates. Come the Reformation, the monastery became a cathedral, luckily for us, but the cathedral stagnated. In 1800 the population of Peterborough was only 5,000.

The railways changed all that. Peterborough made an ungainly



How the centre of Peterborough may look: from Gordon Cullen's proposals to the Development Corporation

leap into the industrial revolution and for the last hundred years has been a mess: a tiny centre with very few worthwhile buildings surrounded by mean yellow-brick streets bleeding away into the Fens.

WHAT TO DO? To build up the centre in the usual way would simply devalue Peterborough's one big asset, the cathedral. So the scale of the area round the market place is to stay as it is; instead, bigger buildings will go up a little farther out, in a way which will contain the existing centre and hence—for the first time—define it.

To the south, Rivergate will include a pedestrian podium on top of car parking, high enough to give views of the cathedral. That blocks Bridge Street. To the north, Landgate, a large square on the exact dividing line between inner and suburban Peterborough which will close the view up along Causeway. To the south-west, a wall of offices or shops which will contain the potentially attractive professional area around Priestgate. The south-eastern approach is open and will stay that way, fields of a sort all the way to the cathedral. All that is needed

there is tidying up and new planting on a large scale.

So the core of Peterborough is to be given definite boundaries and a definite shape. Only then can the existing streets inside the core take on a proper character of their own—at the moment they have no chance; the space leaks away at a furious rate.

Opposite the cathedral is the original market place, now rather forlorn. Its character is to be intensified by sinking the floor and, perhaps returning part of the market which should never

have been moved.

One the cathedral close, is fine as it is and needs no alteration,

the north-south axis, would be thickly planted when the traffic is removed—the greenery contrasting with the hard landscape of the market place and the massive stone bulk of the cathedral. It all adds up to Peterborough discovered, for the first time in its history. None of it is there yet. But the plan exists, and if the Development Corporation carries it through it will have, by 1985, a city centre that will be worth going a long way to see.

IPSWICH was to have been another overspill town, like Peterborough. The plans for this were turned down in 1969, and a good job too, for they involved gobbling up good farmland and landscape on the west of the town rather than pulling together the ragged sprawl—on marginal land to the east.

Since then, Felixstowe has become a major port. It is ten miles down-river from Ipswich, on the coast; the land between is largely spoilt, and the whole area is expanding industrially.

Surely here is a golden opportunity to make the whole area into one unit, and create a New Town that would have no difficulty in attracting employment. The expansion will happen anyway, why not direct it so that the result will be cut above the usual sprawl?

The site is far enough from London, with good communications, it is on the seaside with a lot of resort facilities already in being, and the only environment that needs to be protected is the majestic river scenery of the Orwell estuary. It would be a pity if the opportunity was thrown away because of local amour propre; in a few more years all the land will be used up.

I signed a paper (he must have been desperate to accept it) which bound me to pay five shillings a month for many months. My salary was £4 a month of which I gave my mother £3. When my girl heard that I had signed away a quarter of my effective income for the essays of H. Belloc she looked thoughtful

Ian Nairn

I DARE say literary pilgrimages are out of fashion, but I know no better reason for travelling, and few so good. To people like us, it's not just Wessex; it's Hardy's Wessex; White's Selborne; Henry Williamson's Devon; Hugh Walpole's Cumberland; Wordsworth's Grasmere; Jane Austen's Lyne Regis; Bennett's Five Towns; and so on. If you've been brought up to put books before money, the word before the deed, you can't help yourself.

You may live to regret it, but you can't help it.

Every so often I make a pilgrimage to Shipton in Sussex, just to look at the old house in the shadow of the windmill where Hilaire Belloc lived. King's Land is its name. The funny thing about this journey is that once you leave the high road, the lanes seem suddenly secretive and conspiratorial. It seems to take a long time to cover that last mile; you begin to wonder if the signpost was having you on. Even when you have sighted the windmill you can't keep it in sight. The lane twists and writhes as if to throw you off the

The rolling English drunkard made the rolling English road wrote Belloc's friend, G. K. Chesterton. That is a typical piece of the poetic insight (or rhetoric) that of that fabulous beast, the Chesterbelloc, which roamed the imaginative landscape of my youth, breathing not fire but a heady and indeed hallucinogenic gas. I inhaled so much of the stuff I was literally drunk on it for years. My head is only just beginning to clear.

### First signs

I WAS 17 and a student teacher in Staffordshire when I first showed signs of addiction. A travelling saleswoman came to the school with a nice line in collected editions, which he hummed around in two battered suitcases. The headmaster wanted no truck with him so he could hardly turn him away—after all, we were nominally a cultural establishment, though of the lowest order, and this was at the depth of the Depression—so he let the poor chap do his best during break.

He got nowhere with the rest of the staff who had responsibilities which rated above collected editions, but he found the perfect customer in yours truly, who had just drawn his very first pay. I was dazzled by his wares and readily agreed to buy the essays of Hilaire Belloc, in eight vols uniformly bound in royal blue leatherette with rich gilt tooling. He said I should never regret it. He signed a paper (he must have been desperate to accept it) which bound me to pay five shillings a month for many months. My salary was £4 a month of which I gave my mother £3. When my girl heard that I had signed away a quarter of my effective income for the essays of H. Belloc she looked thoughtful

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Ian Nairn

## A sentimental journey



A BREATH OF FRESH AIR

modified by a measure of humanity. Heaven knows there is no shortage of humanitarians, but it is not spread over the county. A mile main road you can be in in country. It is not wholly fair to compare the London to the road with the autobahn connects West Germany to West Berlin.

### Belloc's harb

I MADE a triangular t the two estuaries which I loved. Going down the Adur everything was quiet, Shoreham and Hailsham, and the lanes were lively and lovely. Suddenly after the cement you hit the beauty of the coastal belt, inhuman flyover double track roads, all made by rolling English kards but by cold-sober m and finally the jam-packed of the old unplanned coast. Belloc's own harbour Shoreham, where he lands The Cruse of the Nona; which so affected me that I gaff cutter, leaky at ever now and as an estuary I know few uglier. Es naturally beautiful. We got to make a living hut to make it is surrounded by As Richard Veri he who wrote The Story Heart, time that is not looking on beauty is time But there are beauties in inner eye, as well.

### Dubious hab

THERE can't be many roads wantonly built-up is t from Shoreham to Littlehampton, there are compon and as ever, they are him I was dodging through I saw solitary lady sat in some style on the lawn of her little bungalowing out with a certain the dreary traffic and the architecture to the drain with what looked suspic hand.

I was the silver-haire in the red car who blew kiss, dear.

My wife says I should myself of this habit and man who say I look too, but I resist their we advice. Her stylish gest something for me and mine did something for l

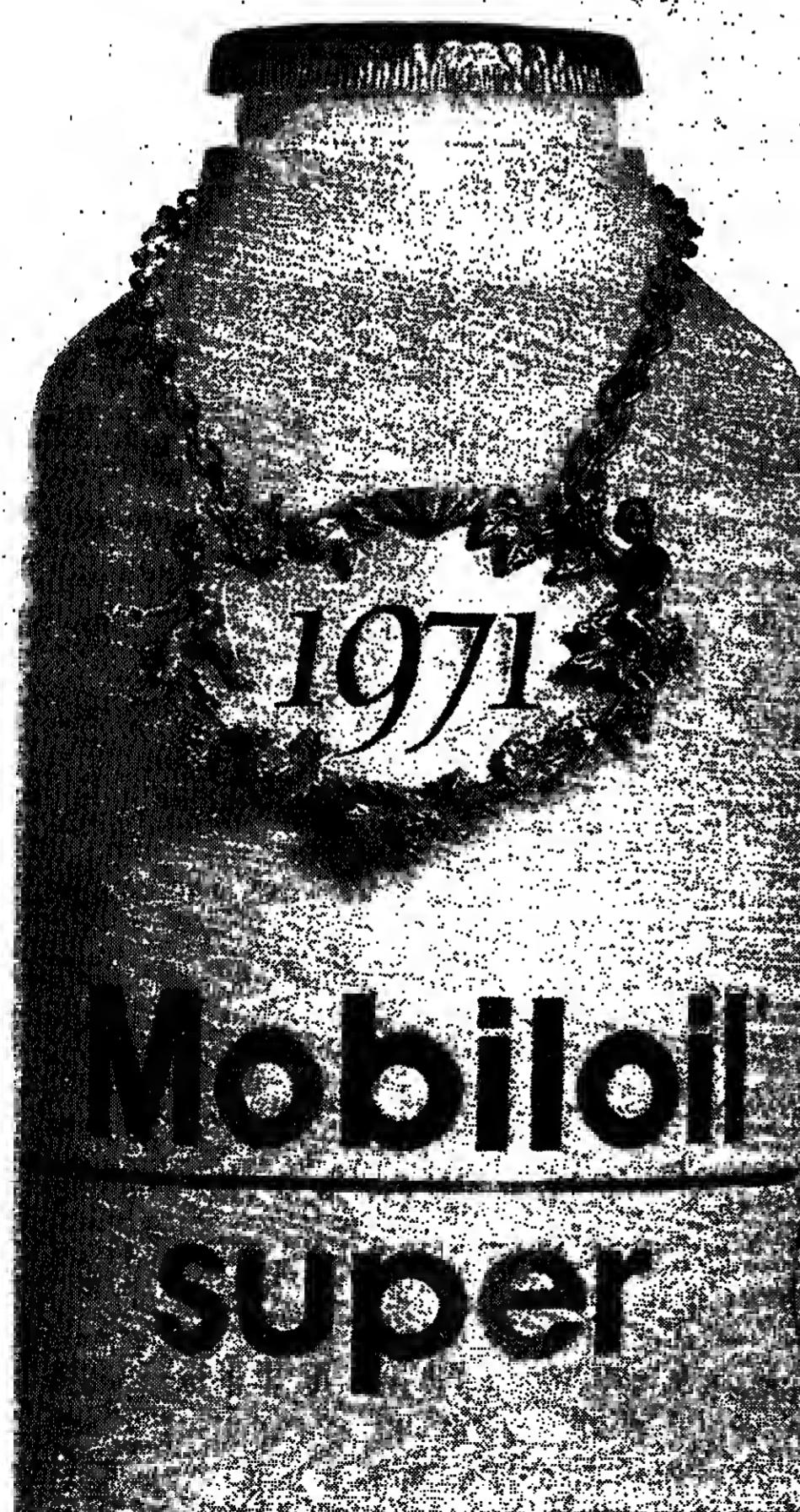
Much as I love deep it makes life bearable as unbearable.

I have been so happy it ugly to me, and coming valley of the Arun hung

marvellous beeches is a g

in the golden days of St. Summer, especially when coming home.

Maurice W



## Vintage '71. A very good year for cars

1971. A very good year for motorists who believe that, like wine, a car improves with keeping. And that the better it's looked after, the longer it runs.

They're the ones who can appreciate the benefits of using Mobil Super 10W-50. The oil with the sparkling pick-up of a

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The best of both worlds. The oil Mobil made to satisfy the demands of man and machine.

At a non-vintage price.

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1971

## the other Brazil

From the Brazilian Ambassador, London.

WAS astounded to read Mr Orman Lewis' analysis of Latin America (September 26) in your much-advertised Colour Magazine series *Planet Earth*.

This series sets out to be a new and comprehensive study of the world today, to be kept and used as a reference guide.

As far as Brazil is concerned, however, the information provided is neither new nor comprehensive; furthermore, it is misleading.

Mr Lewis shows a distressing

tendency to quote statistics out-

dated by more than a quarter of a century.

According to his

figures, life expectancy in Brazil

is 40 years, infant mortality

reaches 16 per cent, whilst 80 per

cent of the population remains

illiterate.

The truth—and corroboration

may easily be found in both UN

and Brazilian Statistical Year-

books—is that illiteracy in Brazil

is below 30 per cent, infant

mortality 9 per cent and life

expectancy 59 years.

Brazilians are not, of course,

complacent about these figures

which still compare unfavourably

with the averages of the highly

industrialised nations. But there

can hardly be any excuse for

Mr Lewis' use of inaccurate

figures, nor is there any excuse

for the significant progress

made over the past few years.

There is no mention of the fact

that the annual rate of growth

of the Brazilian economy in the

last four years has been second

only to that of Japan. Even the

most hostile and biased observer

recognises the development which

has taken place and goes on to

question the nation's ability to

distribute equitably its vastly in-

creased wealth. Yet Mr Lewis

takes the unique stand of ignoring

completely what so many have

called an "economic miracle."

During the period 1957-1971,

the only feature he has singled

out is the once alarming inci-

ntion under control.

He chose to overlook such

significant events as the creation

of the country's new capital which

symbolised and effected the open-

ing up of the vast hinterland; or

the fact that during this period,

a motorindustry was established,

now producing half a million

cars a year; that a once non-

existent hi-build industry is

now delivering 450,000 duty a

year; that the hydro-electric power

capacity jumped from 3m kw to

11m this year; that our exports

have more than doubled to near

US\$1 billion since 1957; that

there is no roadbuilding pro-

gramme in the world today

comparable in size to that of

Brazil.

How could he omit that last

year Brazil invested in education

4.7 per cent of its GNP, thus

placing the country among the

five nations which spent most on

education: some US\$1.2 billion

this year, ie an amount equiva-

lent to the whole Alliance for

Progress programme for all Latin

American countries in all fields?

In a passing reference to the

politics situation, Mr Lewis

claims that elections were

abolished in Brazil, and yet 20

million Brazilians cast their

ballots at the General Elections

last November.

Sérgio Corrêa da Costa

## Mothers must stay

MRS COMAN writes (Letters, last week) of the emotional problems of her child following a stomach wash-out when the child took a large number of Junior Aspirins. I venture to suggest that the emotional problems may not have been caused by the overdose, or by the treatment itself, but perhaps from the child's separation from her mother during the treatment.

My daughter's three-year-old boy puzzled his way through a closed drawer, a zipped bag, and a screw-topped bottle to get at and swallow some sleeping-pills. When I wet with my daughter to hospital I have his stomach washed out; the nurses tried to bar my daughter from the treatment room, saying it would be best for her.

I said to her: "It might be best

## Disinterited

IN HIS brief review (last week) of my novel, *The Disinherited*, Joli Whitley concludes with the derive question: "Can one really ignore the invasion of Hungary?" If he had read page 321, he would have known that it is not ignored.

And was not really the most perceptive and enlightening thing he could think of to say about this last book in a large and ambitious series, which tempts to tell the story of a whole generation of middle-aged, middle-class English which deals with such not entirely trivial matters as education, religion, social atmosphere from 1939 to 1966, French attitudes towards the English and each other— even down to analysing the pretensions and techniques of some little London literary journalists?

Peter Forster

London NW1

## Airport threat

YOU SAT that the possible explosion of the wartime ship Richard Montgomery would cause flooding at New York's La Guardia airport, depending on the state of the tides (Spectrum, last week). Maplin Sands are a similar distance from the wreck, so presumably the third London airport will also be at risk during and after construction. Shock waves from the explosion, before or after bouncing off clouds, would be a danger to low flying aircraft.

Tomlin

Brentwood

## Good Greer

GOOD to Germaine Greer for discarding unnecessary clothier. The fact that her articles provoke considerable comment in letters, last week, makes them all the more relevant. I am pleased to see her writing regularly in *The Sunday Times*. Her column is very refreshing.

Christopher P King

Eastbourne

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1

## A burden to our husbands

I RAISE the question of the only genuine Women's Lib: The financial liberation of disabled women, which would free them from being a burden to their ever-loving husbands.

We do not mind being imprisoned in our four walls. We do not mind sitting on the inside looking out until we die.

But we do mind seeing our husbands slaving for money to pay other women to clean our homes.

Of all the letters you have printed for and against Women's Lib, not one has mentioned the humiliating plight of thousands of disabled women. A disabled woman can do nothing for herself, but she can do much for those she loves. Are Miss Greer and her followers perhaps sitting on the outside looking in at us, the loved ones?

A woman injured at her job, or through an accident, receives compensation or damages. A housewife, caring for her family and then contracting a virus infection which leaves her paralysed for good, receives nothing. No tax concessions, no help from the Government. Nothing.

Let Germaine Greer stand up and tell us who would love and cherish her if she were to be paralysed. Because by God she would need someone. We do not want to be liberated from love, we need it. We just want a little help from the Minister of Social Security before our husbands depart this life from sheer overwork.

(Mrs) Mary Batterfield

Shipley

## Caravan credit

WHILE progress has been made in this country against racial discrimination, nothing seems to have been done to fight the discrimination.

When I sold my house last year I decided to live in a caravan as this kind of life appealed to me. I find that caravan dwellers are generally unable to obtain anything on credit as it is claimed they are a financial risk, while tenants of council houses and flats are readily able to run up any bill on credit.

Yet such tenants can leave overnight taking with them their unpaid HP goods. If I wanted to move from my site it would cost me about £3 a mile to move my caravan, and the chances of finding another site would be very remote as there are always waiting lists.

I have a bank credit card, but in most cases this is of little use, because when I am asked to write my address at the back of the cheque many shopkeepers refuse to accept it. The fact that I am a modern language teacher is not thought relevant. I might just as well be unemployed.

Gerald Denley

Nuneaton

for you to stay out, but it will be best for him if you go with him." She went with him, and although it was very distressing for her, the child himself suffered no subsequent emotional disturbance.

I beg every mother to stay with her child during any such ordeal, holding the child herself and reassuring it.

A mother who wants to stay with her child when the child is admitted to hospital will find that she is backed by the Ministry of Health directive of March, 1966, in which all hospitals were urged to "do everything they can to see that mothers of young children have the opportunity of staying with them in hospital—the lack of service."

I make several journeys a week by air in the UK, and with my wife, have just completed an extensive tour of the USA, flying over 15,000 miles over their regional airlines network. What a difference!

In Britain—particularly, I regret, on BEA—the average passenger is treated like a piece of merchandise, to be transported from A to B at the convenience of the airline, as uncomfortable as possible, and with the minimum of effort by the staff.

Throughout our journeys in the USA we were made to feel important. There is more room on the aircraft. Before, during and after each flight we were thanked for flying with the particular airline. The captain never failed to point out scenic features. On even the "milk run" services with one cabin hostess we were offered a free choice of coffee or several cold drinks, with cocktails always available.

Courtesy staff offered to phone hotels; baggage loaders were a mine of information, given willingly, and in all cases with a smile. Food was for an enjoyable stay. On one occasion, the staff of two airlines combined to help us make a nine-minute connection, which included being driven right across the airport.

The solution in Britain is to have more competition. Perhaps British Caledonian could fly from Heathrow. This might bring prices down, and pleasure travel. But, most of all, it might make the airlines, and their employees, realise that their jobs depend on passengers, and treat them like people, not cattle.

D W Haley

London, SW1

GOOD to Germaine Greer for discarding unnecessary clothier. The fact that her articles provoke considerable comment in letters, last week, makes them all the more relevant. I am pleased to see her writing regularly in *The Sunday Times*. Her column is very refreshing.

Christopher P King

Eastbourne

## Mallory and Irvine: new Everest theory under fire

ACCORDING to your report of Mr Tom Holzel's theory that Mallory and Irvine may well have reached the summit of Everest during the 1924 expedition (Sport, last week) Mr Holzel speaks of oxygen as though it were the panacea of high-altitude climbing.

All Mallory and Irvine needed to do, Mr Holzel implies, was to hitch on an oxygen cylinder and forthwith reach the summit, despite the time factor. In fact, the weight of the cylinders used on Everest in 1922 and 1924 made the use of oxygen almost counterproductive.

Mr Holzel appears to have found nothing new. And he makes a mistaken claim that oxygen was used for the first time on an Everest summit attempt by Mallory and Irvine. That they used oxygen on their final climb was likely, for they had the equipment; but, of course, we cannot be certain that it was taken by the climbers to their furthest limit.

Mallory wrote back to Noel Odell at Camp V: "Will probably go on two cylinders—but it's a bloody load for climbing."

But in *The Epic of Mount Everest* Sir Francis Younghusband, the chairman of the committee which organised the early Everest attempts, while remarking on the two climbers' speed from Camp III to the North Col on oxygen, added that "Irvine's throat was already suffering from the cold dry air, and Odell thinks that the discomfort was palpably aggravated by the use of oxygen."

What is certain is that oxygen was used for the first time on an Everest summit attempt not by Mallory and Irvine but by George Finch, the first seal hunter to join 3,000 fellow-countrymen in Bhutan and 60,000 in India and Nepal to give an account of the latest atrocities.

The tragedy of Czechoslovakia may help our understanding of the Chinese rape of Tibet. In modern power politics, it is neither practicable nor expedient for the West to intervene, but demonstrators and protestors whose tendar consciences make them rally in the defence of the North Vietnamese and Black South Africans might well spare a thought for the religious and peace-loving people of Tibet—a quarrel in a faraway country between people of whom we know nothing."

Duncan McAra

Edinburgh, 9

## Why Ceylon must be left alone

I AM a citizen of Ceylon and like most others I feel desperately unhappy that in a country like Britain there are so few channels open to us to reply to unjustified stand against our country—such as that contained in your report (last week) of the trial following the murder of Prema Manamperi.

I take the liberty of presuming that you obtained at least some of your facts from Lord Avebury who recently visited Ceylon as a member of the international Amnesty mission, and

disagree with Rutledge and suggest that the accident was more likely to have halted the ascent than to have occurred on the descent.



## Ulster delays

AS YET MORE troops arrive in Ulster, a still deeper pessimism settles over the province. The 1,700 extra soldiers measure the sheer barrenness of initiative which prevails in London and Belfast. Where politics has failed, the army multiplies. The restoration of order on the ground is, of course, a main priority. But if the history of the last two years shows anything, it shows that the military alone cannot bring peace. Since internment, every measure taken in Belfast with London's approval has pointed in the same direction: towards satisfaction of the Unionists by military means, and against satisfaction of the Catholics by political means. If any priority at all is assigned to the business of easing the Catholics back into the mainstream of Ulster politics, they have the right to look for more

than the ever-louder thud of the khaki. So have the British people, who are underwriting this expensive operation.

After the tripartite talks last month, the impression was given that Mr Faulkner was at last ready to back a reform package, providing for more Catholic influence at Stormont. London, for its part, is cogitating the Faulkner proposals plus others of its own. Eventually, in weeks rather than days, a plan will be launched on the world. Judging from what Mr Faulkner himself has said, the radical quality of this plan will be minimal. But rather more important than this is the manifest fact that the longer the plan is delayed, and the longer the army remains the main emblem of London's interest, the more difficult it will be to retrieve the tatters of Catholic support for the very idea of Ulster. The argument, which began with the Unionists and is now heard in more respectable quarters, that there can be no reform until the last gunman has fallen, is a truly astonishing prescription for further disaster.

It will be said that Mr Faulkner's own position is difficult. Friday's Unionist Council disclosed a greater weight of dissidence in the party than

was thought to exist. The Paisleyite embrace is already tightening, despite additional troops, despite the moves towards a local militia and other concessions. The increasing peril of Mr Faulkner, however, cannot be a reason for delaying the last-chance reforms. If by their very caution these fail to satisfy the Catholics, while at the same time driving the Unionists to even greater fury, then that is something which must be put to the test sooner rather than later.

Reform is what Mr Faulkner is pledged to advance. Yet it now appears that even reforms initiated in 1969, such as reform of local government, is virtually unacceptable to the Unionist Party at large. The message implicit in this is gloomy to the point of apocalypse. But it is one which should not, and ultimately cannot, be fended-off by the continued insertion of troops and the continued withholding of a last trial for Ulster as we know it.

## Fair trials

THE CASE of Frederick Joseph Sewell is now sub judice. Whether or not he is implicated in the tragic death of

Superintendent Richardson is a question for the jury. Meanwhile, however, the preliminaries have had some disturbing aspects which, since they affect the quality of justice, must be raised now.

The British tradition, reinforced by the law of contempt, is to avoid by every possible means implying that a wanted man is a murderer (or burglar or rapist or whatever) until he has been convicted. When a charge has been laid, the contempt law enforces this practice absolutely. But before a charge is laid the duty still exists to do nothing to damage a man's chance of a fair trial. It cannot be said that this duty has been rigorously observed in the Sewell case. The sheer weight of publicity, and the incautious of its presentation, has blurred the central distinction between a man wanted for questioning and possible charge, and a man who has committed murder.

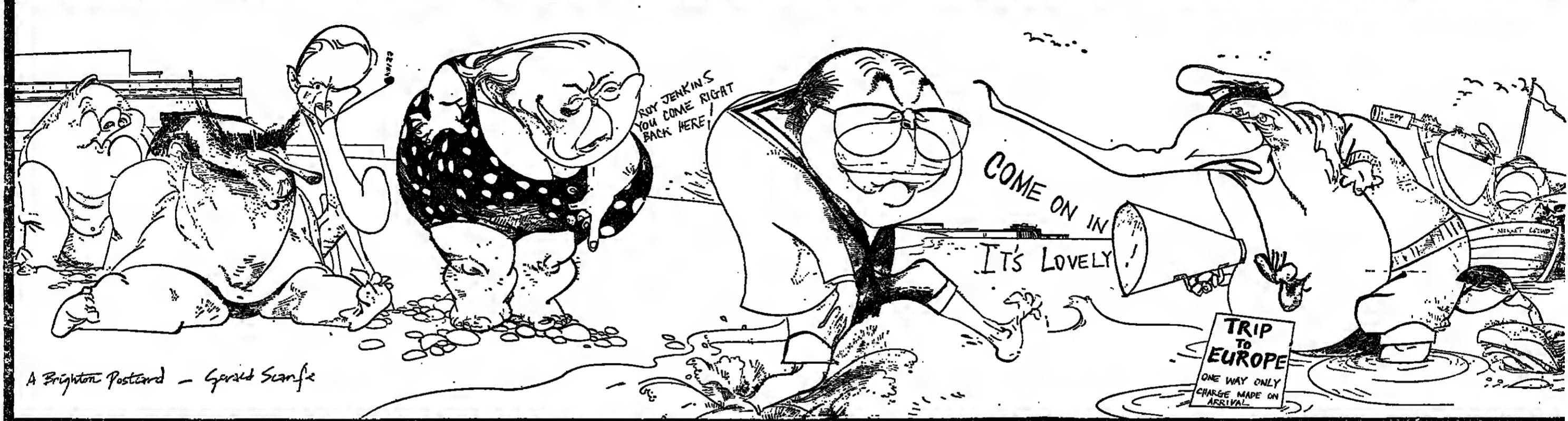
One reason why this distinction was not maintained was the decision of the police to charge other people with assisting Sewell while he was on the run. This charge stated categorically that Sewell "had murdered" the policeman, a formula which was necessary as a matter of legal tech-

nicality if the alleged accessories were to be detained with good and specific reason. Necessary though it may have been, the formula entitled newspapers to describe Sewell as a man "named as the killer". The result has been a drastic and deplorable loosening of the self-restraint customarily observed by Press and television. This deterioration of standards advanced a stage further last weekend, with some tendentious Press treatment of a police announcement that they wished to interview Sewell because he knew the victim of another murder, quite unconnected. Sewell was not implicated and another man altogether has since been charged.

No one will criticise the police for devoting so many resources to this case. They are in the front line, unarmed; and certainty of detection is their best deterrent protection. In a prolonged manhunt it is quite impossible for the police or the Press entirely to preserve the suspect's reputation. But, however horrible the crime, it is the jury alone which can decide who was guilty of it. This fact should not be obscured by the events preceding the arrest of Frederick Joseph Sewell.

**Better law**  
WE REPORT TODAY that the Home Office is about to make an important amendment to the Immigration Bill. The registration of Non-patients is to be switched from the police to labour exchanges. This is a valuable concession which meets the argument of many people, including the police themselves and civil liberties immigrant groups. There was a danger that the requirement to register with the police would make it more difficult for the police and the most easily identifiable patriots, namely coloured people, to maintain amicable relations.

Change places a large administrative burden on the Department of Employment, but it removes a potent serious source of racial tension. Mr Maudling has now made quite a number of alterations to the Bill published. These emphasise poorly considered a measure it. But the changes are for the good. It is not every Minister who ref to allow his amour propre to get in the way of good law.



# THE TORIES' NEED TO BE LOVED

RONALD BUTT

ONE MUST BEGIN with the mistake, as a wise man wrote, and find out the truth in it. It is in this sense that there may be a lesson for the Tories in the fatuously loose talk acclaiming anti-élitism, participation and populism which swept through the Labour Conference last week. This is certainly not to say that the Conservatives should go whoring after Mr Wedgwood Benn's false gods and still less that they should affect to indulge the plaintive call I heard (can I really have heard it?) from a youthful Labour delegate who proclaimed, like a voice from the tomb, that what young people wanted was to participate in life! The Conservatives will rightly be more sceptical than Labour about vague concepts of participation as a way of evading coming to terms with the concrete problems of politics.

Nevertheless, they will also recognise that practising politicians (who are an élite only in the sense that they are the best available and willing people to do the job of practical politics) must never lose sight of the people to whom and for whom they are responsible. This is the germ of truth in the error of anti-élitism. The Tory Party, however, will find it easier than Labour to recognise that the people to whom they are primarily responsible, and whom they must always keep in sight, are not the party activists but the people of Britain.

The error into which the Labour Party is always prone to fall, and into which it has again fallen this past week, is to assume that responsiveness and democracy in their ranks means responding to the Party Conference. This is what has done more than anything else in the past to keep Labour out of office. For the Labour Conference, in its policy attitudes, is highly unrepresentative of the 40 per cent of the electorate who are Labour voters.

Labour activist policies on nationalisation and the non-restraint of incomes, as well as the instinctive Conference attitude which generally sees Britain as the most suspicious figure in sight on the international scene, are all instances of the sort of approach which tends to drive a wedge between Labour and the public. Yet all of these attitudes (whether or not enshrined in formal resolutions) have in some degree manifested themselves more strongly again in last week's "lurch to the left". In contrast, when the Tories are

defeated, they understand immediately that they must first see where they went wrong in the eyes of the electorate. It is hardly less important for them to understand this when in power.

The Conservatives, in other words, have to be not a populist, but a popular party in the broadest sense. As they prepare to gather in Brighton they must surely be well aware that they are in some need of renewing their popular support—and not simply in the sense of responding to their immediate poll-registered unpopularity.

The Government, in its first year, has achieved a remarkable amount of what it intended to achieve. When this period is surveyed in retrospect, I think it will be seen that Mr Heath can fairly claim that he has succeeded in pointing a new direction for the nation. This is true, for instance, in the changes in the structure of taxation and the reduction of its incidence. It is true in its attempt to place resources of public finance where there is the greatest need and encouraging elsewhere some small steps towards more individual responsibility. The Government can even claim that in terms of gearing public spending towards those most in need, it has actually done more already than Labour did. It has got the Industrial Relations Act that it wanted: it has achieved a Common Market agreement quicker than it expected.

I am not here arguing the merit of these policies but simply stating the success the Government has had in doing what it set out to do. Labour's assertion that because Mr Heath has broken the consensus from the right, they are justified now in breaking it from the left, is itself a virtual acknowledgment that there has been a new direction in government. We are seeing a greater polarisation of politics in Britain, which I do not think is unhealthy.

The Government also has serious failures which need no underlining. Primarily, there is unemployment; secondly, the cost of living. I detect some signs that the Government is now rather more confident about the speed with which unemployment will be diminished than it was a few weeks ago. Even so, the Government is as handicapped by this harsh period of high unemployment

as it is by the general image it has seemed to present of being a bard-faced administration in which Mrs Thatcher is as much an ogre to the children as Mr Davies is a gun for lame ducks. The fact that both Ministers can argue that their unpopular individual actions can be justified by what they are doing as a whole to benefit education and industry is, as yet, no help to the Government.

The Government's immediate unpopularity is compounded by two other serious disadvantages. The first is that it has a problem with "youth". It is sad that it has to be expressed in this way. It was a personally healthier community when divisions of opinion and attitude were more inclined to run vertically through society, according to the disposition and reasoning of individuals, rather than horizontally according to age.

I yield, I hope, to no one in my affection for the utterly distinctive, crushed-violet taste of Lafite, or for the taste and smell of other fine wines from Bordeaux and Burgundy. But the scale of values represented by what people are apparently prepared to pay for such wines is in danger of passing out of reality into the field of science fiction. Even the modern vintages of these great growths cannot be bought at less than several pounds a bottle; a wine-merchant's list I received last week offers Château Latour 1970, undrinkable for at least ten years, at over £6 a bottle. Two or three cases of wine at this price, and you could have instead a second-hand Mini; two or three bottles shared with

an ideal which is worth following.

This is in many respects a strong Government and it certainly has an exceptionally strong Prime Minister who owes nothing to anybody (except to the electorate), and who is more in charge of his own party and destiny than any other Prime Minister in recent times. Latent in the nation there are also many "Tory" instincts which are at present frustrated and unexpressed, waiting to be reawakened—including a sense of personal responsibility and a recognition that the interest of the individual as well as his prosperity are inextricably linked with the interest of the whole community and its work.

It is possible that the Government can simply rely, in this volatile political climate, on the economic improvement that is undoubtedly coming, to restore the Conservatives. Conceivably, that is enough for next time. But if

the Conservative Party is to establish deep roots in the nation, and in every class, it must do rather more than that to show that it is a party of the people. At least the things that its Conference will ask of it this week are not so likely to bind these objectives, as the Labour Conference's demands are likely to embarrass Mr Wilson.

LAST WEEK Sotheby's sold at auction a jéroboam (the equivalent of six bottles) of claret. It fetched £2,850. Admittedly it was Château Mouton Rothschild (one of the finest of wines) 1929 (one of the finest of vintages). But even so, this works out at £475 a bottle, or £68 odd a glass, or £11 a swallow—assuming, that is, that with these statistics you could swallow the stuff at all before it choked you.

This is obviously a freak price, to say the least, reflecting, as well as the quality of the wine, the size of its container. At that rate a Rheoboam (8 bottles) would cost £3,800. But extraordinary prices were obtained in the same sale for other rare wines. Château Lafite 1864, for example—once described by one of the old school of wine writers as "like passing from fine prose to the inspiration of poetry"—was sold at £65 a bottle. Imagine dropping a bottle while decanting it or carrying it away from the sale.

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Bordeaux and Burgundy. But the scale of values represented by what people are apparently prepared to pay for such wines is in danger of passing out of reality into the field of science fiction. Even the modern vintages of these great growths cannot be bought at less than several pounds a bottle; a wine-merchant's list I received last week offers Château Latour 1970, undrinkable for at least ten years, at over £6 a bottle. Two or three cases of wine at this price, and you could have instead a second-hand Mini; two or three bottles shared with

some old friends would buy a week's package holiday on the Costa Brava.

Now it could be argued—I would certainly be prominent among the arguers—that a magnum of fine claret, at almost any price, is preferable, in measureably and infinitely preferable, to a package on the Costa Brava. But that is a personal view on a particular subject, and does not affect the general point that really good wine is now beyond most people's pocket (quite apart from the difficult problem of whom, assuming one is lucky enough still to have such wine left over from cheaper days, to share it with).

There really used to be these cheaper days. I have before me the "Fine Claret" catalogue of a well-known, still-going-strong London wine merchant for the summer of 1932. Château Latour 1919 is £6 a bottle, Château Margaux 1900 is £1, 1870 Lafite, Margaux and Mouton Rothschild (all of them from the great era before disease struck the Bordeaux vineyards) 17s 6d each. 1869 Lafite and Lafite 1929, £11 a bottle. In many ways the Thirties were a dirty page in our island story, but they evidently had some redeeming features.

There are a number of

reasons why good wine has increased so greatly in price that it is now a first-rate capital investment. provided you are ready to dispense with income while you hold it. Production costs have risen, the Americans have at last woken up to its glories. These truths don't really interest me so much as the thought that I shall never be able to afford to buy, or rather will be inhibited from laying out the sort of money needed to buy, these growths again. These melancholy thoughts have, however, been partly relieved, or at least diverted, by another item in the Sotheby's sale.

A half-litre bottle of Tokay Essence 1834 went for £46. Half a litre is two-thirds of an ordinary bottle of wine, so that this corresponds to about £89 a bottle. Where, it may fairly be asked, is the bargain there? The answer lies in the legendary curative and restorative powers of Tokay, which put it into another category from claret, however distinguished.

It would not be too much to say, judging from some of the claims made on its behalf, that despite the expense, no well-stocked medicine chest should be without a bottle.

Made from grapes grown on volcanic soil in north-eastern

Hungary, Tokay Essence juice of the almost raisins, carefully gathered one by one and loaded into small containers called hods. The base of hods is perforated, juice from the dried fruit being expelled solely by the pressure of the fruit and without other pressure being exerted. It is then collected. Only this precious elixir has drawn off the grapes used for making Tokay wine.

Though low in alcohol content, essence of Tokay contains a large element of phosphates of iron, potash, etc., the effect of which upon a seriously patient can be no far sh miraculous. Numerous exist of nearly mor sufferer, being resorbed and comparative to few teaspoonsfuls of the comparable liquid.

"It ranks" (I quote from a treatise on food and diet by a former physician and author on physiology at Hospital) "among the wines, but with a sweet and aromatic mouth-flavour. It is disadvantageously economic for rousing the pangs of an empty life to the enfeebled invalid. Voltaic also aesthetically about the effects of Tokay Essence. If one in order to acquire a bottle of wine, to the price of a return air to Venice or of a complete Sir Walter Scott's leather-bound and gold-tooled at least let him for which, unlike Scott, even Mouton-Rothschild, one day bring one back the dead.

Could anything be more improbable?

The shepherd, of course, my old friend the Good O'Toole, part-time caddy, card seller, cloakroom attendant, and general doorman. The Goosier has been tipped off in D. Select Lounge and Bar night before. No doubt the Doyle speaking.

"There's a big lump 'ella comin' this way a questions and letin' on knows Jack Lynch an' Ti Heat' an' all." Is it now? says the Goosier, lighting his pipe. The name of visitor is established by reference to the local, empty which has it all over the books. Next morning, the Goosier is leaning over at the crossroads, with an entirely irrelevant sheep in the background. In response to the request for directions Goosier delivers his line (rectly): "Wouldn't you like to make you, then, whoo耶?"

In rebuttal of this Mr Crossman might well repeat his dialogue with the (?) shepherd. (I have to guess at Mr Crossman's opening line.)

R.H.C.S. Would you be good enough to direct me, my man, to the nearest and cheapest empty hotel?

(?) Shepherd: Aren't you Richard Crossman?

I NOTE that Mr Richard Crossman, the—er—capable and energetic Editor of *The New Statesman*, has been taking a holiday in Ireland and letting the readers of that magazine read all about his experiences

By his own testimony Mr Crossman went to Ireland in the hope that the strife in the North would have cleared the hotels and beaches of the South of holidaymakers less courageous than himself.

This he found to be so. In one hotel, in fact, he and his party were the only guests. There was, however, one flaw in this gloriously solitary tour. "I was," he writes, "recognised far more often than if I had been touring in England or Wales, and even a shepherd of whom I asked the way replied by asking, 'Aren't you Richard Crossman?' (I suppose that the Irish have nothing to do with a winter evening except look at television, anyway, they are as excited by a politician as any Greek.)

Already there has been more than enough confusion and misapprehension between Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. I

feel compelled, therefore, to straighten out Mr Crossman in the matter of his supposed fame in the Irish Republic he adds further to the existing unrest by touching upon the subject—as be is more than likely to do—again.

It is true that many hundreds of thousands of people in the Republic turn to television because they find nothing better to do of a winter's night. On the other hand this paralytic activity separates them in no way from the millions in Great Britain who have the same failing—in addition, of course, to that of not recognising Mr Crossman as often, per se, as their fellow sufferers do in Southern Ireland.

There is, however, a difference between the two groups. The BBC leaks through but dimly and jerkily to Galway and the West, where Mr Crossman began his pilgrimage. The pictures are, indeed so close to inimitable that no inhabitants of those parts would dream of looking at them unless, perhaps, a race meeting of some import were taking place. The suggestion that they would



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continued from preceding page  
cared: nobody even wanted to know.

The Viet Cong were everywhere. By December 1966 they succeeded in blowing up 80 trucks belonging to Equipment Incorporated, which had a contract for military AID haulage. Next month, they managed to embed 2,000 lb of explosive in the concrete of a brand new pier in the military harbour.

Hawkrige acquired a total disbelief in official statistics for Viet Cong killed. One day after an ambush a few miles from Saigon in 1967 288 were claimed dead. Hawkrige rushed over to collect the 288 AK47 rifles, which were worth 100 dollars apiece. Jeep-loads of Green Berets had beaten him to it with the same idea in mind; but no one found a single weapon.

The Viet Cong chief in Hawkrige's second firm was an official of the South Vietnamese Labour ministry, and in spite of Hawkrige's gung-ho attitude to security this functionary was able to protect him when the inevitable happened and the Viet Cong captured him one night. He, for his part, anti-Communist though he remained, was able to tell the guerrillas with perfect truth that he respected them, because they were indifferent to the lures of consumer durables, and that the Americans were "drowning in the sea of their own wealth."

The frugal revolutionaries confined themselves to forcing him to steal a modest quantity of beer for them—for immediate consumption—and let him go.

EVEN BEFORE he moved down to Saigon, Hawkrige had encountered an even bigger scandal than the pilfering and the black market: the currency racket. The very first day he needed to change dollars into the military payment certificates (MPCs) which the Americans use as currency in the PX and the mess halls. A friendly Korean took him to see a ragged Vietnamese woman in a tiny hut some 15 yards from the MP's on guard duty at the main gate of the base. He got more than 50 per cent better than the official rate.

He decided to find out how easy it was to change how much money. He cabled his bank in America to send him \$2,000 to a bank in Bangkok, picked it up and took it to the wretched-looking Vietnamese woman. She said, "No sweat," and counted out \$4,000 in MPCs. He converted it into real dollars again by the simple expedient of sending the maximum permitted amount back to

ordinary dollars, of course.

Hawkrige's private investigations convinced him that these Indian businessmen worked with both sides. The Viet Cong used them to change the plasters they levied on traffic in "road taxes" into dollars, which were shipped north up the Ho Chi Minh trail to buy arms and ammunition.

## Vietnam: CORRUPTION



Some of the pavement stalls selling American PX goods, stretching along Saigon streets

the States in money orders, paid for with MPCs, from several different army post offices.

The operations of the Vietnamese woman at Qui Nhon were small change compared to the amounts you could change in MPCs or piastres, Hawkrige found, with the Indian money-changers in Saigon. There was never any difficulty about getting them to give one 50 per cent premium in MPCs for your dollars. The trick was to turn the MPCs back into greenbacks, and to do this there were innumerable dodges. One favourite was to order a car back in the United States, pay for it in MPCs, which you could do, then cancel and ask to be refunded in your bank account at home—in ordinary dollars, of course.

Hawkrige's private investigations convinced him that these Indian businessmen worked with both sides. The Viet Cong used them to change the plasters they levied on traffic in "road taxes" into dollars, which were shipped north up the Ho Chi Minh trail to buy arms and ammunition.

He traced the ramifications of the currency racket to a forwarding address in the Kowloon district of Hong Kong, which acted as a front for a bank he believed to be controlled by Communist China.

He travelled all over south Asia on the track of the black market currency racket: to Bangkok, Singapore, Tokyo. He became friendly with a number of brothers called Ameen, who were big currency dealers. He learned the code-name of an account with a big Wall Street bank. Senate investigators subsequently found that \$51 million had been deposited in it, the profits of illegal currency deals by Americans in Saigon. They also found 12 other similar accounts that had been used for the same purpose.

One of the Ameens confided to Hawkrige that he had been changing money for the Americans for 20 years and more, first in the Philippines, then in Korea, then in Saigon. If only the Americans would stay a little longer in Saigon, Hawkrige remembered the Indian saying wistfully, his family would perhaps become the richest in the world.

"How rich?" Hawkrige asked. The Indian became coy and refused to say, but he agreed to write the figure of the business his family had done on a slip of paper and stuck it in an envelope. It was only when he got back to the hotel, Hawkrige says, that he read the figure. The Ameen family had changed \$2 billion.

The figure may sound fabulous. But when United States Senate investigators checked only 13 bank accounts used for illegal Saigon currency transactions they found evidence of black market transactions amounting to about \$360 million in one year.

HAWKRIDGE'S CURIOSITY did not stop short with the black market in currency. He became intrigued by the regular arrival of light aircraft at the back of the old AID terminal at Tan Son Nhut airport in Saigon during January and February, 1967. From their identification markings he established that most of them flew in regularly; some of the aircraft belonged to the South Vietnamese security police.

One night he managed to creep up to a sloppily-guarded light aircraft which had not been unloaded. It was carrying large parcels, one of which he quietly opened. Out came several small packets, each weighing a few pounds, wrapped in plastic. He took it to a friend who is a chemical wholesaler. Even before he tested it he knew what it was. Raw opium.

He followed the opium back to Vientiane, where opium legally in the market he learned about the journey it makes before it reaches the outside world: it is grown in Burma. The Karen smuggle it across the border into Thailand, where it is "taxed" to Kuomintang nationalists who still in those remote districts it crosses the Mekong near Houei Sai, and it is flown down to literally by the ton. He learned that a senior politician runs the trade in north Laos that the CIA allow generals to use its lines. Air America, for opium.

IN MAY, 1968, Hawkrige, Victim, and went into business in the Washington. In January he had been condemned to the sub-committee, his case by a lorry on the highway. He and his wife were thrown 90ft through a screen. His wife was killed. Both lungs were ruptured, his skull was fractured, and he is still in pain. His wheelchair was given to the Senate committee.

He dreams of coming through the cold, literally as metaphorically. He wants to forget Vietnam, somewhere in the sun. His hip would ache less does in the damp winter. But now the operations sub-committee of the House of Representatives has asked him to help gate "the cancerous market currency racket" in South-east Asia. He has agreed to help, but that this time the Cong investigators pull no punches.

The results of the investigation are disappointing. The investigators concentrate on misuse of non-appropriate funds: in other words, cases where the GIs cheated, not the US government. The "Sergeant" which exposed racket PX military stores, from the investigation Hawkrige feels that been compared to the black and currency rackets, nobody seemed unduly to get to the bottom of that would be implicated powerful people.

He dreams of coming through the cold, literally as metaphorically. He wants to forget Vietnam, somewhere in the sun. His hip would ache less does in the damp winter. But now the operations sub-committee of the House of Representatives has asked him to help gate "the cancerous market currency racket" in South-east Asia. He has agreed to help, but that this time the Cong investigators pull no punches.

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# Unwillingly to College?

Has the academic establishment concentrated so much on student numbers and the structure of higher education that it has paid insufficient attention to the content of university education? Sir Eric Ashby asks this in the first issue of The Times Higher Education Supplement, on 15 October. As higher education expands many students will be unwilling conscripts, he warns. Has the establishment any solution to offer?

Also in the first issue among other interesting

articles and features:

- \* Arts and sciences in universities—has the UGC got it wrong?
- \* Sir Herbert Andrew discusses Boyle, Crosland, and the politics of education.
- \* Polytechnic profile: No. 1.
- \* B.Ed., 1971: a full analysis.
- \* The A-level game: a view from the schools.

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**SUPPLEMENT**

ASHBY

*prophets carry much weight in the councils of the establishment. There was a consensus that all economic and social barriers to higher education should be removed and that all qualified candidates should be able to find a place somewhere in the system. set conditions to the expansion of the quality of higher education of the balance between teaching and autonomy. All seemingly reasonable to some unreasonable consequences*

*The establishment can be created through the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of multiple applications to scheme for admissions, and even Cambridge (once these colleges would suffer) to join the scheme, another section of the establishment*

Comments

Higher education: the case for a new journal

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Centre Headline: 36 pt Times, Bold  
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Friday's paper. 8p





AGE • Gardening on lilies

is for autumn jobs

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3 • Compass on Persia and skiing in Turkey

## DENING

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NTLY meet gardeners so bitterly that time they have failed to of the Valley. But it is so difficult a plant to if certain funda-

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and the lawn mower,

or paving slabs. It is

The wild species, *Convallaria majalis*, grows over the greater part of Europe, much of

North America, and the temper-



Lily of the Valley is an ideal

fragrant ground cover for shady

places.

true that they usually have shade

but the sun often leaves a lot to be

desired. They like to grow at the

base of walls and in drifts under

shrubs and trees. Moreover, they

are not averse to calcareous soils

as long as it has a high humus

content.

The wild species, *Convallaria majalis*, grows over the

greater part of Europe, much of

North America, and the temper-

ate parts of Asia. It belongs to the family *Liliaceae*, along with Solomon's Seal, Butcher's Broom and various wild onions and garlics. There has always been a theory that Lily of the Valley flower more freely when planted with groups of Solomon's Seals. Of this I am never certain, as in several places where I have seen them planted together I feel they would have flowered freely in any case. However, they are effective together, for groups of Solomon's Seal give the much needed height to the low flat effect of a Lily of the Valley border and are one of the most useful cut flowers.

Lilies of the Valley have always been a symbol of good luck and happiness, hence the French phrase *Muguet de Bonheur*. On the first of May the French go to the forests to pick them in the wild, very much as we do primroses at Easter, and the Paris shops are filled with tiny nosegays, all too often at vast expense. Yet, in a curious way, a few sprays can give as much pleasure as huge bunches. I am so fond of Lilies of the Valley that I always try to have a posy of them as long as they are in bloom and I am apt to take it with me from room to room.

The fragrance is very special. One of the basic scents used to describe the scent of other flowers just as much and indeed are used as a basis for perfume. *Mohonia japonica* is the classic example. Various flowers such as plumbago resemble it in shape and character as well.

Lilies of the Valley are best planted in late summer or early autumn when the foliage begins to die down. Choose a cool position in light shade. Prepare the bed thoroughly, incorporating

lots of leaf-mould or garden compost. Plant the rootstocks or pips about six inches apart and an inch deep. If the soil is very light, slightly deeper planting is suggested. It is probably easiest to take out the soil, spread out the rootstocks and to fill with soil to the proper depth rather than planting them individually. Water well and make sure that birds don't dig them up. Keep the bed weeded but do not disturb the roots. Each autumn top-dress with well-rotted manure or good garden compost. Patience is necessary as the yield in the first year will be disappointing.

The best form is probably the clone 'Fordin's Giant'. 'Everest' is even larger but it does not increase as rapidly. There are various amusing forms of *Convallaria majalis* including roses with rather small pink flowers, profusely with double flowers, more interesting than attractive, and variegata with foliage striped with neat thin lines of yellow.

As Lilies of the Valley are easily forced, containers with fibre or compost appear in the shops before Christmas, ready to be watered and cosseted.

Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*) are easily grown. Plant the heavy rootstocks about four inches deep and at least six to eight inches apart. They will grow quite rapidly so don't crowd them. Sometimes they are attacked by green caterpillars so keep watch and at the first signs take action or you will soon find nothing but skeleton stems and the ribbing of the leaves. Solomon's Seal force well if potted up. Use either new stock or lift from the open when the foliage dies to the ground.

Lanning Roper

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Autumn debris means garden fires and pollution-conscious gardeners should think about an efficient incinerator which will consume the rubbish quickly with little or no smoke. The Valor-crete Inferno has a riddle base and poker which ensures a

British Leyland would be the first to admit that it still has a long way to go to make a deep impression on the French market, and that it is unlikely to do so until we join the Six. Admittedly its share of the import market here has risen from 6.8 per cent in 1970 to 8.2 per cent in the first nine months of this year, representing nearly 17,500 cars.

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But its extra 14 in in length

has given enough room for two or three passengers to ride in comfort in the back and extended its overall line to make it perhaps the best-looking Mercedes since the famous of the Fifties.

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Undoubtedly the happiest of the importers in Paris is Ford and with good reason. In the first six months of 1971 it

represented 5.1 per cent of the total

market to push Fiat and Volks-

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Autumn also means early and unpredictable frosts. One of my most treasured autumn aids is the Dixie frost predictor. It gives up to about five hours warning and will save on fuel bills. Price: about £3.50.

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Brian Walkden

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Applications for



# SPORT

WITH their two early-season fixtures against Surrey and Lancashire now little more than results to be printed in the annual report, Ulster are looking optimistically ahead to their annual clash with Yorkshire at Ravenhill on Saturday week.

They have good cause for optimism as they have beaten the English county in each of the last three years and reports emanating from Leeds would seem to suggest that Yorkshire have to find the answers to quite a few problems before they can again become a force.

Undoubtedly Ulster will be hoping for their fourth successive win and a consequent boost to their own morale for the Irish Interprovincial championship in which their first match is against Munster on November 12. The campaign which promises to be of great interest will benefit to the Irish selectors as all four provinces look like being better prepared than in previous years.

Ulster have played Surrey and Lancashire; Munster have beaten Cheshire; Connacht staged their trial yesterday while this week

## Optimism in Ulster

### Irish Rugby

the Leinster side will start to take shape. Three weeks ago the Dublin XV—the Leinster side in almost all but name—beat Limerick 10-9 and today they take on Cork at Musgrave Park in another inter-city match. On Wednesday the Universities play the Rest of Leinster at Donnybrook in what is being generally regarded as the province's first trial.

For today's match the Dublin selectors have been forced to make a number of changes from the side which beat Limerick.

Centre Paul Andreuccetti has a broken nose in his right hand and Denis Heale, Seamus Deering, Paul Inglis, Mick Hipwell and Fergus Slattery are also on the injured list.

Their absences mean that several up and coming young players have had to be given their chance. Among them are UCD oothal Conor Sparks, who has come up through the ranks from the under-19 side via the Leinster Juniors and under-21s. No. 8 forward Nicky Sweetman (UCD) and flanker Eddie Wigglesworth (St Mary's), also on the Province's under-21 side last year.

The team is being led by St Mary's scrum-half Johnny Moloney, freely tipped to succeed Roger Young on the international XV next season while at hooker Dublin include Dave Barry, one of the most outstanding young players in Ireland's varsity match success last year. He is now playing for Harlequins and is also a member of Dublin Wanderers.

John Woodward

all about the recently completed tour of the Far East in framing their plans for the coming home internationals. They should rub the slate clean and start afresh. That is my firm conviction after seeing the touring team in action in four countries, thousands of miles apart, in the last three weeks—and in spite of the apparent success of the tour.

The final record—played 7, won 7, points for 228, points against 52—looks well enough on the face of it, but the opposition, except in the case of Japan, would have been hard put to it to test a normal England club side.

In Ceylon, especially in size alone has made any estimate of the England side valueless. The home team played with great pluck and showed that they knew many of the finer points of the game. But it was all on a miniature scale and they were completely outgunned. One of their wing forwards, known locally as "viper" Gunnarsson, tackled like a demon until he was carried off after coming into contact with Jerry Janion. But then he was replaced only 90 seconds later by Fergus Slattery, who had been hard put to it to test a normal England club side.

There is nothing to be gained, from the home selectorial point of view, in beating a side by any number of points. What is more important is how well have they been beaten. The three days in England had played ordinary, straight-forward rugby. Instead the tour has been used as an occasion for trying out the "new pattern of play" devised by coach John Burgess. And I am not at all sure it is what England needs.

Burgess, in many respects, commands admiration. He is entirely dedicated, he has given endless time and effort to his preparations for the tour, and his desire to see England beat the world is manifest in his every word and action.

## Time to start again



As a "motivator" he is right up to New Zealand standards. But, with considerable respect, I feel that the patterns of play he has introduced are much too rigid. There has been a great emphasis on set moves or "rhythms" which are to be carried out, however the opposition is disposed. In a fluid game, especially against teams of this calibre, faced on the field, it has often been like taking a sledgehammer to crack a nut, and the sledgehammer, more often than not, has proved a decidedly combative weapon.

It is none too easy, for instance, for a 6ft 5in forward to dip his shoulder into a man who comes only up to his navel, for the purpose of forming a ruck. It is made even worse if the forward then drops the ball, as has so often happened. Forwards, to take part in this exercise of continually bringing the ball back to them, must be as good handlers as hacks and this, on this tour, has certainly not been the case. A dropped pass can ruin the most wonderful concept ever devised.

Indeed, the business of bringing the ball back to the forwards has been greatly overplayed. Even the wings have been expected to do it in certain moves. If their opponents in the home internationals come to hear of it there could be a rude reception awaiting them. Wings, by and large, are ill-cast in the role of battering rams. They went through all the moves.

Why not make one of the national coach? Bob Hillier, choice, with John Pullin, vice-chairman, after the forwards. If they play as well there is at least precedent. John Dawes has coach of one of the Rugby Union's successful affiliated clubs to years. If you can't beat 'em, not a bad watchword. Mind

mind a bit if the selectors



Ed Lacy



A Bridgend player collared by a London Welshman at Old Deer Park, Richmond, yesterday.

## Surprise crash by Ulster

Lancashire ..... 16 pts  
Ulster ..... 14 pts

by Michael Tennant

WHAT HAS HAPPENED to Ulster? The Irish provincial champions, who have only been beaten once in the last two years, and that by Lancashire, and recently hammered Surrey, the county champions, were defeated by the Red Rose county at Blundellsands yesterday in a match of curious twists of fortune.

Ulster, who must have heard the loudspeaker announcement at half time that he had won 15 to Heriot's 10 in the previous half, were still in the lead when the visitors came to the line.

Two other Ulster players had to have treatment—Alan McCombe, his back, and John McAllister, his nose—before he could get back into the game.

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# Inside track

## The Reasons Why

WHY in the world did they pick a World XI to face the Australians without Geoff Boycott, John Snow and Alan Knott? Here's why:

□ Boycott was neither asked nor considered by Donald Bradman and Co., the selectors. Boycott was passed over for three reasons—his unforgivable bat-throwing at Adelaide, his refusal to surrender an innings and, we have it on impeccable authority, the confessed fear that he would so distract the Aussie bowlers that they would baffle no tricks left for next summer's Test visit.

Snow was not asked, although his Melbourne club, Carlton, are willing to release him for some games. Here again it is privately admitted that Snow is too much of a handle. Australian batsmen must be saved at all costs from further ignominy against Snow's bouncers.

□ Knott was asked, but declined. "I'm devoting the winter to finishing my book," Knott tells us. "It's now called 'Stumper's View. I may change it to 'Keeper's View.' It's nice to get back to those thorny little dilemmas in cricket."

• QUOTE of the week. Eldon Griffiths, Minister for Sport, when opening the Warwick University Sports Centre: "It's that extra grunt that matters."

## The Shrinks

TWO CALIFORNIA psychologists have driven a plough through the "playing fields of Eton" theory that sport builds character. The pair, known as The Shrinks to their subjects, are Professors Bruce Ogilvie and Thomas Tukio of San Diego State College, who surveyed some 15,000 sportsmen over eight years before publishing their results in the current issue of *Psychology Today*. It makes grim reading, chaps.

"The personality of the ideal sportsman is not the result of any moulding process," they begin, "but comes out of the ruthless selection process that occurs at all levels of sport. The Shrinks go on to debunk the myth that sportsmen are natural leaders. On the contrary, they claim, sportsmen have a 'low need to take care of others.'



Ann Moore: putting the pressure on Smith and Broome

KEVIN MURPHY, whose ambition to swim long distances (600 miles so far this year) would challenge the competitive instincts of a migrating blue whale, says rather lugubriously: "I'm just the dumb swimmer."

This is not false modesty on his part. He knows enough now to the excruciating agonies of his tremendous sea swims to be physically sick, mostly from fear before he starts a new one. But the longer and more complex a swim becomes, the more complex its success is, increasingly held to ransom by tides, winds, weather and the blocks in the little boat behind you with his chart and compass.

For his circumnavigation of the Isle of Wight—a course of 60 miles that took 26hr and 51min—Murphy could count himself fortunate to have had Eric the Navigator to steer his course. Mr Eric Vallintine, himself a noted sea swimmer and now general manager of a garden fencing com-

pany in North London, plotted Murphy's route against a pessimistic background of two attempts that failed.

To most holidaymakers on the Isle of Wight one bit of sea looks

much like another. To Vallintine its intricate coastal currents baffle the bewildering problem.

The idea would send Murphy, boomerang fashion, westwards along the north coast from Ryde pier to the Needles. Here, the tide would turn on its tides at a knot, hour and, in theory, push him back along the island's south-west towards St. Catherine's Point.

In practice Murphy swam too fast to begin with, bowing passed Cowes at 4 mph for four hours and reaching the Needles 1½ hours too soon.

It meant his first serious opposition, butting against a current

been driven back. "During this stretch," says Vallintine, "the swim was made."

Even so, Murphy's personal courage during the final miles of the swim cannot be under-rated. Up the island's eastern coast, despite tides that were less powerful even in opposition, he was in agony from cramp in his left leg and felt close to exhausted delirium. Pitch Mack night again near the Bembridge Buoy and be called for closer support. Vallintine, climbed again into the rowing-boat but it was so dark that rower, swimmer and launch party could not see each other and Vallintine withdrew, afraid of striking Murphy.

What finally kept Murphy going was the certain dread that if he gave in he would only have to try again on some future equally agonised occasion. "There's something cursed about me," he said later. "I didn't want to be proved wrong."

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What finally kept Murphy going was the certain dread that if he gave in he would only have to try again on some future equally agonised occasion. "There's something cursed about me," he said later. "I didn't want to be proved wrong."

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much like another. To Vallintine its intricate coastal currents baffle the bewildering problem.

The idea would send Murphy, boomerang fashion, westwards along the north coast from Ryde pier to the Needles. Here, the tide would turn on its tides at a knot, hour and, in theory, push him back along the island's south-west towards St. Catherine's Point.

In practice Murphy swam too fast to begin with, bowing passed Cowes at 4 mph for four hours and reaching the Needles 1½ hours too soon.

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